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THE CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
IN PAKISTAN

By

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Foreign Agricultural Service.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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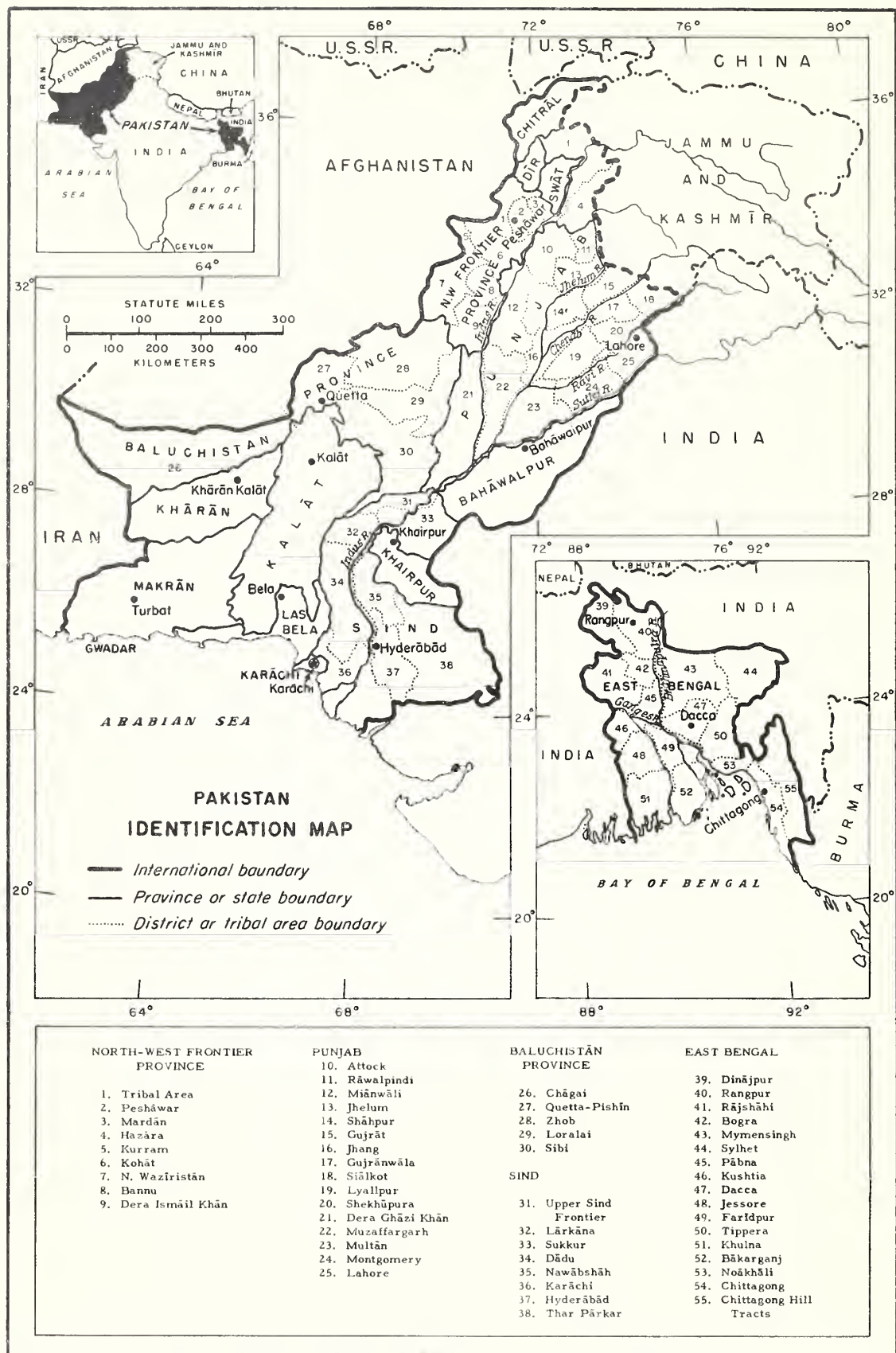
Unless otherwise noted, the primary source of all but a fraction of the data used in this publication are the Government of Pakistan Ministry of Food and Agriculture for acreage and production statistics and the Government of Pakistan Ministry of Finance for trade statistics. When data from other sources were not available, estimates were made from Foreign Service reports.

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THE CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN
PAKISTAN.

Pakistan is predominately an agricultural country, with approximately 90 percent of its population classed as rural and dependent upon agriculture for its livelihood. The importance of agriculture in Pakistan is indicated by the fact that three-fourths of the national income is derived from agricultural production. Although 95 percent of all exports are agricultural commodities, all but a small fraction of the total agricultural production is consumed domestically. Between 90 and 95 percent of the farm land in Pakistan is devoted to crops that are consumed entirely within the country. In addition, substantial imports of sugar, vegetable oils, and in recent years, wheat have been required to supplement domestic production. Practically all of the land suitable for agriculture is under cultivation, but, nevertheless, the per capita consumption of food in Pakistan, amounting to 1,732 calories in 1952, compares with the lowest in the world. Crops are produced under primitive and inefficient methods and cultivators do not produce enough to provide a reasonable standard of living.

Pakistan is divided into two parts by a thousand miles of Indian territory. Some 34 million people live in West Pakistan, an area of 310,000 square miles located northwest of India, with Iran and Afghanistan on its western border and the Arabian Sea to the south. West Pakistan includes the provinces of Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan,

and the Northwest Frontier Province, as well as other territories not yet of a full provincial status. The region is generally arid, and its agricultural economy is sustained by an intricate network of irrigation canals. Wheat is the main food crop and occupied 39 percent of the area in crops during 1952. Other grains, principally rice, millet and grain sorghum were growing on an additional 29 percent of the crop land, making a total of 68 percent of the cropped land in grains during the above year. Cotton is the main industrial crop of West Pakistan and the principal export commodity. Pulses and oilseeds are also important crops of this area.

East Pakistan, prior to partition the eastern half of the province of Bengal, is a semitropical area of 55,000 square miles, situated at the head of the Bay of Bengal. It is almost surrounded by India, although it touches Burma on the southeast. Although only one-sixth the size of West Pakistan, it has a larger population---42 million. It is an area of exceedingly heavy rainfall and a hot, humid climate. Here the principal crop is rice, which is the primary food and occupied 79 percent of the area in crops in 1952. Jute is the main industrial crop. It is the principal source of cash income to farmers and the main export crop of this area. Sugarcane, tea and tobacco are other important crops.

Practically all of the land suitable for agriculture in both East and West Pakistan is under cultivation but in 1953 more than three-fourths of the total land area of Pakistan was uncultivated, either because of unfavorable topography or insufficient rainfall. The area in crops in 1953 amounted to only 22 percent of Pakistan's total land area. In East Pakistan nearly all available land is intensively farmed each year with some land being used to produce two crops, but in West Pakistan the shortage of irrigation water makes it necessary to limit the acreage that can be planted to crops in any one season. The general practice is to rotate land between winter and summer crops, keeping a certain proportion of the land in fallow.

The vast majority of the population live in villages and farm plots of land nearby. In most sections of Pakistan the holdings are small and the farmers are necessarily grouped into villages with a strong bond of union between them, either because the land belongs to the same landlord or because such small holders have to provide for common services. Due to the lack of adequate communications, the average village is relatively self-sufficient and does not maintain any regular contacts with the rest of the country. In some sections where the land is in large holdings there is a landlord class. These generally lease the land in small parcels to tenants. In other parts of Pakistan small holdings owned by individual peasants is the prevailing type of tenure.

Methods of farming in Pakistan are primitive and production,

both per unit of land and per unit of labor are low. Most of the farms are small and uneconomic and much of the labor is done by hand or with primitive tools and a team of oxen.

Topography and Climate

Except for some hills in the extreme eastern part of the province, East Pakistan is an alluvial plain, over which dozens of streams, large and small, have for ages followed their shifting and meandering courses. Most of the plain is subject to annual overflow, which limits the use of the land to such crops as rice and jute; that is, crops that can be grown in standing water. The deposits of silt left by the flood waters are of great importance to the agriculture of East Bengal in that this enriches the soil for crop production. There are a few tea plantations in the hilly parts of the province.

Western Pakistan, on the other hand, presents a wide range of landscape, from the snow-capped Himalayas in the north to the desert of Sind province on the south and the arid plateau of Baluchistan in the west. The province of Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier are mountainous and crop production is limited to a few narrow valleys. Mostly this is a region of eroded hills where large numbers of goats and sheep are grazed. East of this area lies the alluvial plain of the Punjab, sloping gently toward the Arabian Sea. Five tributaries of the Indus River flow southwestward across this plain--sluggish streams in the dry season but rushing torrents spreading wide over their beds when the melting

snow in the Himalayas and the summer monsoon rains swell their headwaters.

Most of the province of Punjab is level, consisting of the valley plains of five rivers. Throughout most of the river plains, hills are completely absent, a feature which facilitates irrigation. The Punjab contains the largest irrigation area in the country and is the most important province in West Pakistan.

The province of Sind consists of a broad alluvial plain stretching from the edge of the Baluchistan Plateau on the west to the Thar desert on the east. Running through the center is the Indus River, which supplies irrigation water for all of the cultivated areas in the province.

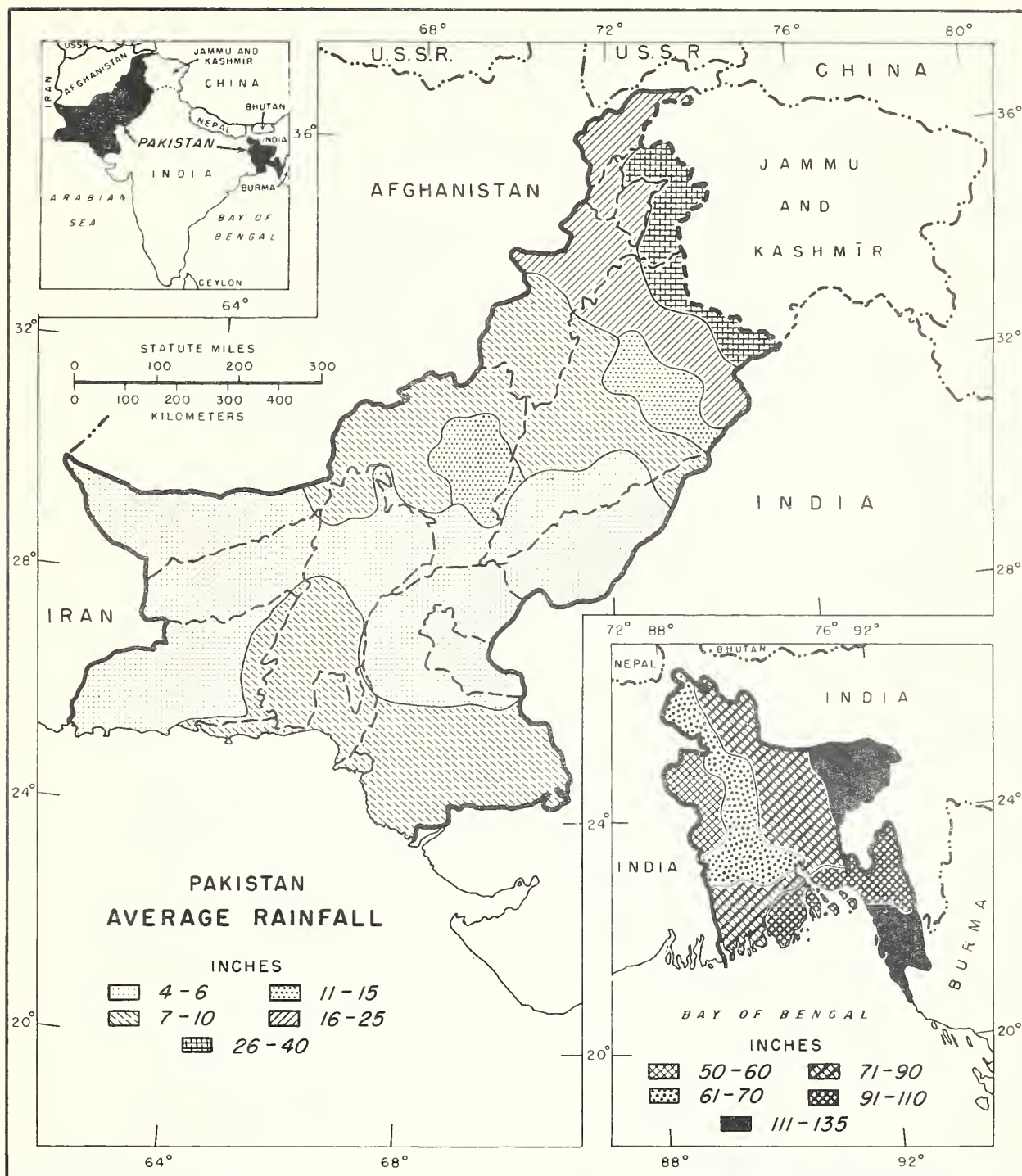
Abundant rainfall is characteristic of all parts of East Pakistan, the average ranging from 50 inches in the northwestern part to 135 inches in the Chittagong and Garo hills. However, rainfall has the widest possible fluctuations from year to year. Over 300 inches have been recorded in a 12 month period. On the other hand, in some years rainfall is insufficient for satisfactory crop yields. Ordinarily most of the rainfall occurs from June through September, but there is generally some precipitation the entire year. The rainy season begins suddenly with the monsoon, which starts with torrential rains and frequently is accompanied by destructive winds. The chief disadvantage of this type of climate is its uncertainty. Periods of optimum rainfall are interspersed with years of deficient, excessive or irregular distribution

of rainfall. In such an area as East Bengal where the dense population presses on the land to the extent that only a subsistence is maintained, periods of erratic rainfall usually result in reduced crop production and famine unless substantial imports are obtained.

The climate of West Pakistan is also subject to the influence of the monsoons but the winds have lost much of their moisture over India before reaching here. Rainfall varies from 4 inches in part of the south to 40 inches in the foothills in the extreme northeast. Except in the extreme northeast, crop production must depend largely upon irrigation.

Land Utilization

The main use of cropland in Pakistan is for the production of food and the major part of the food supply is obtained from cereals. Most of the feed for livestock is from forage or from by-products and little acreage is devoted to the production of feed crops. In 1953, 85 percent of the area in crops was devoted to the production of food crops, of which 78 percent was in grains and 7 percent in pulses. Over 3 percent of the cropland was used in the production of oilseeds which provide both the oils for cooking and industrial uses. About 8 percent of the total cropland was planted to fibers, the principal exports, with cotton the main crop in West Pakistan and jute in East Pakistan. Another 4 percent was used for other crops, most of which are sugarcane, tobacco, fruits and vegetables.



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Figure 2

Pakistan is a country of small farms. The vast majority of the farmers cultivate less than 10 acres. In East Bengal the farms are smaller and more intensively farmed than in the provinces of West Pakistan. About 75 percent of the farmers in this province farm less than 5 acres of land. Approximately three-fourths of the land is cultivated by owners, which partially accounts for the small size of farm operations. In the other states and provinces at least 50 percent of the cropland is concentrated in large holdings. However, the land in these estates is parceled out into small acreages to tenants. Thus, the size of the unit farmed is about the same whether it is owned or rented.

Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Agriculture

Due to population growth, landlords have little difficulty in getting high rentals, raising them at the slightest opportunity and imposing upon the tenants numerous additional dues. If a tenant is able to rent more than 10 acres, he generally sub-rents the land to share croppers. In fact, it is not unusual for the same land to be sub-rented several times. In some areas a large number of rent receiving interests have squeezed themselves between the landlord and the actual tiller of the soil, each having his share represented by the difference between what he received from the one below him and what he paid the one above him. Social customs are such that the sole aim of most tenants is to get enough land so as to be able to rent the land instead of cultivating it themselves. Security of tenure and fair rents have been the objectives of tenancy legislation

in Pakistan. Some provinces have passed laws which limit the amount of land which a landowner may cultivate himself. In some cases the legislation has proved to be unenforceable. Generally, no consideration in legislation has been given those who sub-rent land such as a share cropper.

The laws of inheritance give an equal share of land to all the sons of a farmer. It has long been the practice to divide each plot into as many pieces as the number of heirs. This type of division has continued for centuries and has led to a situation in which it is not unusual to find a two-acre farm scattered in three or four places, each a distance of a mile from the others. This situation has been improved to some extent in some districts by consolidation of holdings, but as yet relatively little progress has been made in this direction.

The reform of the land system may be regarded as the most fundamental prerequisite of agriculture in Pakistan. Improved irrigation facilities, better seed, implements and fertilizer cannot produce results of any significance unless the size of the unit of cultivation is increased and the agricultural worker is ensured a reward in proportion to his effort.

Of the adult rural population only one in ten may be considered literate. Although the average farmer in Pakistan is a hard working individual, he has had little or no schooling, is strongly influenced by precedent and suspicious of the advantages of modern equipment.



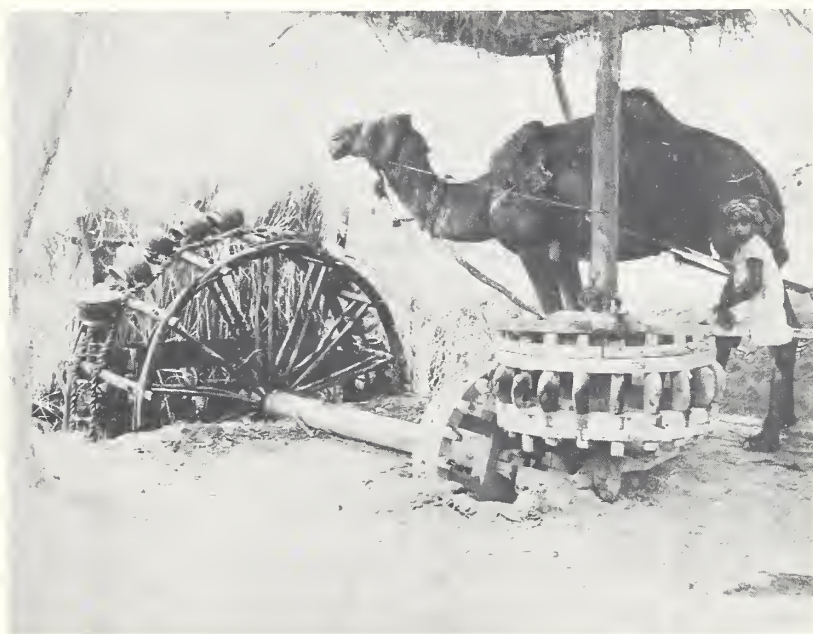
Wooden drag used to break clods and level fields.



Almost all crops are harvested with hand knives.



One of the main irrigation canals.



Persian water wheel powered by a camel.

In general, methods of cultivation and harvesting are primitive. Plowing is done with a crude wooden plow drawn by oxen or camels. Harvesting is by hand methods, hand sickles being used in cutting grain crops. Threshing consists of placing the grain stalks on the ground or a floor and walking cattle over them, then separating the grain from the chaff by tossing it into the air and letting the wind blow the chaff away.

In recent years there has been a trend in the direction of mechanization of the larger farms. However, progress as yet has not attained much significance. There were, according to a recent report, about 2,000 tractors in Pakistan.

Extent of Irrigation

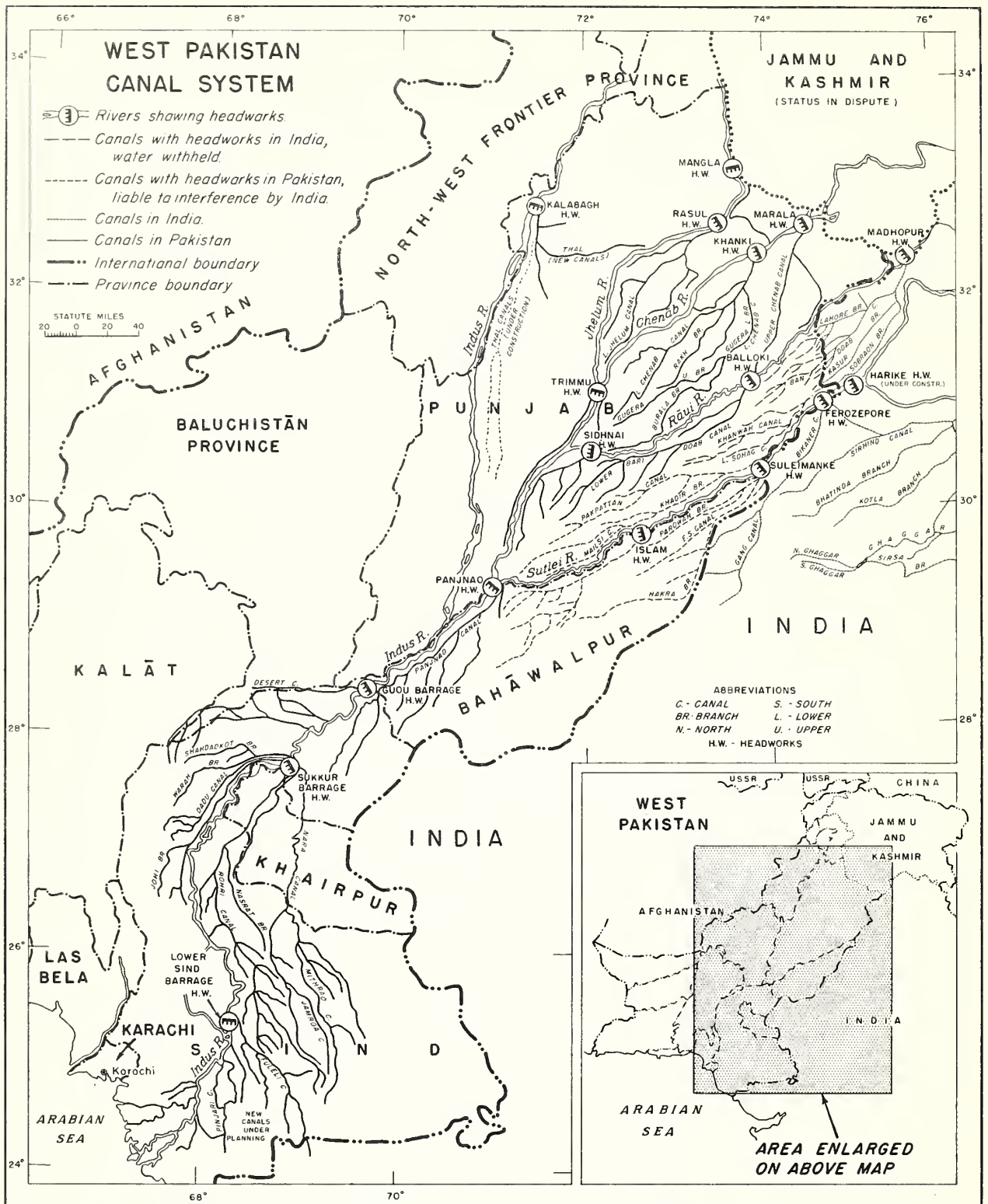
West Pakistan has one of the largest and most extensively irrigated areas in the world. Of the 31 million acres in cultivation, about 80 percent receive some type of irrigation. Approximately 23 million acres are irrigated from an extensive network of canals which divert water from the five major rivers flowing through the country. In addition, about 2 million acres are irrigated from wells or canals designed to catch water when the rivers are at flood stage. In East Pakistan irrigation is relatively unimportant, amounting to less than one percent of the total cultivated acreage.

All of the irrigated land, however, is not planted to crops each year because of inadequate water supplies with which to irrigate all areas.

After there had been several failures of private canal projects the Government took over the construction and operation of all

irrigation. The first project was begun in 1866 and by the end of the century some 3 million acres was under irrigation. Several projects are currently under construction of which the Thal project on the upper Indus River is the largest and most important. This project consists of a diversion dam across the river and a network of canals over an area of 2 1/2 million acres. Completion of construction and settlement of the entire area is expected to be completed by 1957. The expansion of irrigation by means of wells has increased significantly in recent years.

The possibilities of expanding the irrigated area of Western Pakistan are uncertain due to the disputes between Pakistan and India over available water supplies, boundaries between the two countries, and Kashmir. Furthermore, water storage, which is an important factor in the complete and more efficient utilization of water, would have to be carried on outside of Pakistan. All of the principal rivers of the Indus Basin, which provide the water for irrigation in Pakistan, originate or flow across India, Kashmir or Jammu. They are fed by the melting snow in the Himalayas and the relatively heavy monsoon rains that fall on the southern slopes of these mountains. It is in this area that most of the storage dams should be placed. Also the boundary between India and Pakistan cuts across hitherto unified Punjab irrigation network, giving rise to obvious difficulties. Several diversion dams are located in India and Pakistan is left with large areas where main canals or tail branches are under India's jurisdiction. The seven year old



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Figure 3

dispute between these two countries over utilization of available water supplies is a deep seated one for which there appears to be no simple solution. Meanwhile, the conflicting desires of the two countries have been referred to the Indus Basin Working Party in Washington, consisting of irrigation engineers from India, Pakistan and the World Bank.

Another serious problem which limits agricultural production under irrigation in Pakistan, is that of salinity and water logging of the soil. Because of the flat topography, surface and sub-surface drainage is very poor, causing a rise in the water table and concentration of alkali salts. A recent survey indicated that about two-thirds of all the irrigated area is visibly affected by salinity with approximately 35,000 acres going out of cultivation annually.

Recent surveys indicate that there are several million acres of unirrigated land which could be brought into production if adequate water supplies were available. The entire flow of Pakistan's rivers is already utilized during the period when most crops are grown. However, there is a large surplus of water in the rivers during the spring runoff which could be used to irrigate additional land if storage reservoirs were constructed. Also, there appears to be sufficient underground water to irrigate a substantial acreage from wells.

Marketing Facilities

Camels, donkeys and ox carts are commonly used for

transportation of produce from farm to village market or local concentration point on a railway. Railroads are practically the only means available for moving merchandise to ports and cities, except for those areas near rivers or canals where small boats may be used. In West Pakistan there is some movement of agricultural commodities by truck in centrally located areas. Compared to more advanced countries transportation facilities in Pakistan are extremely inadequate.

Crop Production and Trade

The major part of Pakistan's cultivated land is used for the production of food crops. In 1953, 78 percent of the acreage in crops was devoted to grains and 7 percent to pulses, making a total of 85 percent of the acreage in major food crops. Practically all of the grains are used as food rather than as feed for livestock. Rice, by far the most important of these crops, alone occupied 47 percent of the cropped area. Wheat accounted for 19 percent, while other grains accounted for 11 percent.

Oilseed crops occupied 4 percent of the area (excluding cottonseed which is considered a by-product of the fiber production), of which rapeseed and mustard accounted for all but a fraction.

Sugarcane, the most important of the remaining crops, is grown exclusively for domestic consumption. During 1953, about 4 percent of the cropped area was in miscellaneous crops of which about half was devoted to sugarcane. Tobacco and tea were the most important remaining crops.

Agricultural commodities made up 96 percent of the total value of exports in 1952. Cotton and jute are the principal export crops and together have usually accounted for more than 85 percent of the total value of Pakistan's exports. In 1952 the value of cotton shipments exceeded those of jute but in 1951 jute exceeded cotton in value.

Wool, tea, hides and skins collectively comprised all but one percent of the remaining agricultural exports.

Agricultural imports are not particularly important in the total value of incoming commodities. In 1952 wheat was the main agricultural import as a result of the failure of the domestic crop. Usually sugar is the principal agricultural import. Small quantities of fruits and vegetables, vegetable oils and tobacco make up most of the remaining agricultural trade.

Most of Pakistan's agricultural production consists of grains, pulses, and miscellaneous food crops, which are produced almost exclusively for domestic consumption. All of the sugar and vegetable oils produced are consumed domestically and additional quantities imported. Less than 10 percent of the total cropped area is devoted to the production of commodities for foreign shipment.

Food Crops

Approximately 85 percent of the total area in crops in Pakistan is devoted to food crops. Although normally self-sufficient in food production, Pakistan had to import substantial quantities of

wheat during 1952 and 1953 to supplement domestic production, which dropped sharply during this period as a result of an extended drought. The average area in food crops increased from an average of 36,319,000 acres in 1935-39 to 43,653,000 acres in 1953, an increase of 20 percent in the area planted to food crops. At the same time the acreage in all other crops showed a decrease of 15 percent, reflecting an increased emphasis on food production in recent years.

Rice

Rice, the most important food crop, occupied 56 percent of the total acreage in food crops during 1953. Wheat was the second most important food crop and was planted on 23 percent of the total area. Other cereals, consisting of grain sorghum, millet, corn and barley, accounted for 13 percent of the acreage planted to food crops, while the area in pulses amounted to 8 percent.

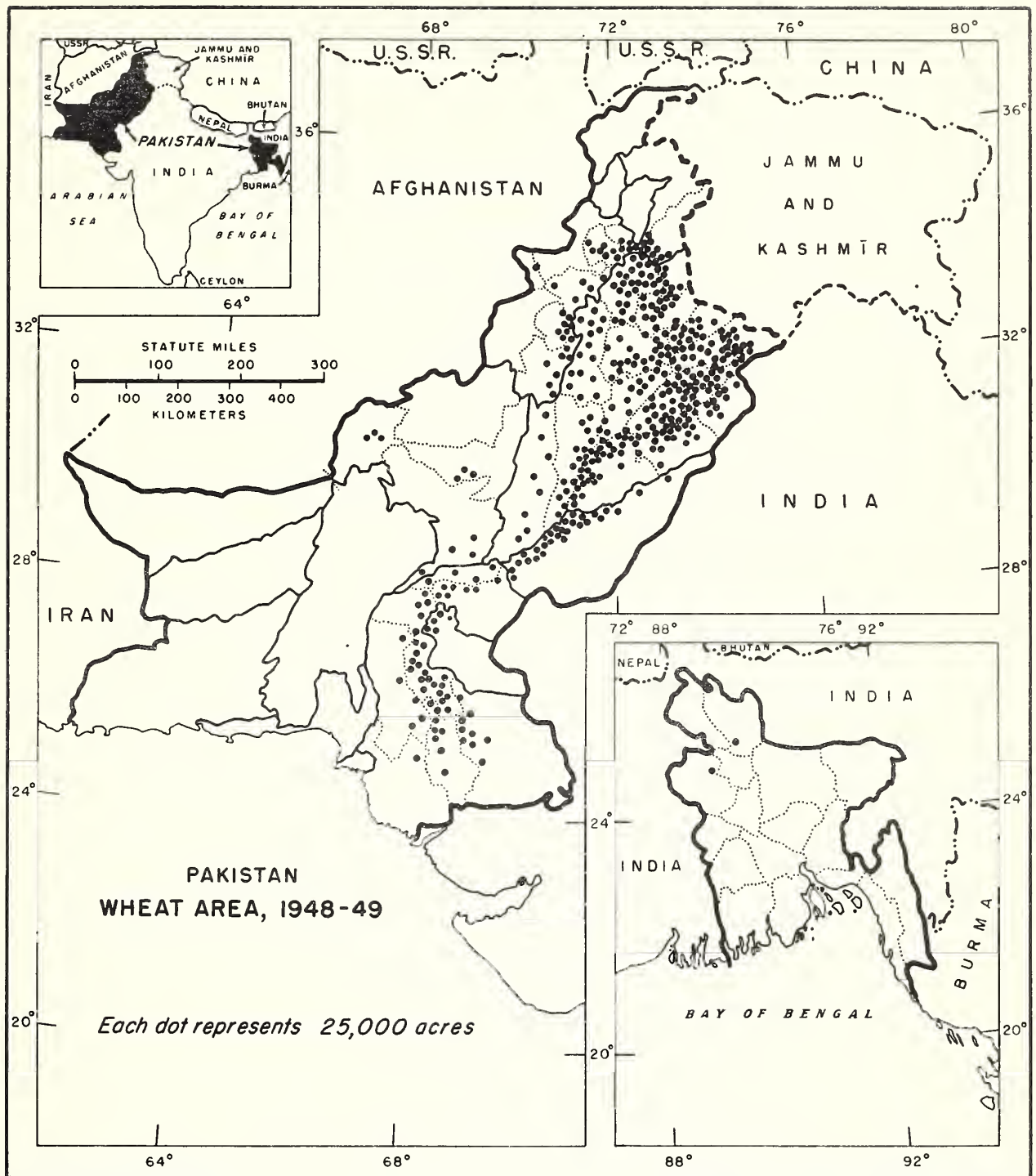
The area devoted to rice has increased steadily during recent years. In 1953 there were 24,300,000 acres in rice, an increase of 30 percent over the 1935-39 average. Production has also increased, reaching a record high of 20,010 million pounds of milled rice in 1953. Yields per acre, however, have declined to some extent since prewar, probably because it was necessary to bring less productive land into cultivation in order to increase acreage.

About 90 percent of Pakistan's rice crop is grown in East Pakistan. Practically all of the rice grown in West Pakistan is

produced in the irrigated sections of Sind and Punjab provinces. Rice is the principal food of East Pakistan and production in this sector is usually insufficient to supply demand. On the other hand, the people of West Pakistan prefer other grains to rice, and as a result, there are sizeable shipments of rice from the Western to the Eastern sector. Shipments to foreign destinations averaged 27 million pounds during this period.

In both East and West Pakistan most of the rice is handled for internal consumption by private trade. In West Pakistan, the Central Government buys only the surplus and this is the rice that constitutes most of the exports and shipments to East Pakistan. The individual provincial governments may buy rice for distribution in deficit areas but the amount bought, except by East Bengal, is relatively small. In East Bengal no attempt is made by the provincial government to purchase all of the surplus, but only enough to supply the needs of deficit areas. During 1951 the government purchased 180 million pounds of rice for distribution.

Since the East Bengal famine of 1943, the Government has instituted measures to insure a minimum ration to the urban population and to stabilize prices. Rice is stock-piled for a stand-by ration in its price stabilization program. If supplies are scarce, rationing is instituted in government controlled shops. The price set by these shops serves to stabilize prices. When the open market price drops below the government shop price, the public buys in private shops and when the market price rises above the government price, they return to the government shops. Determination



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Figure 5

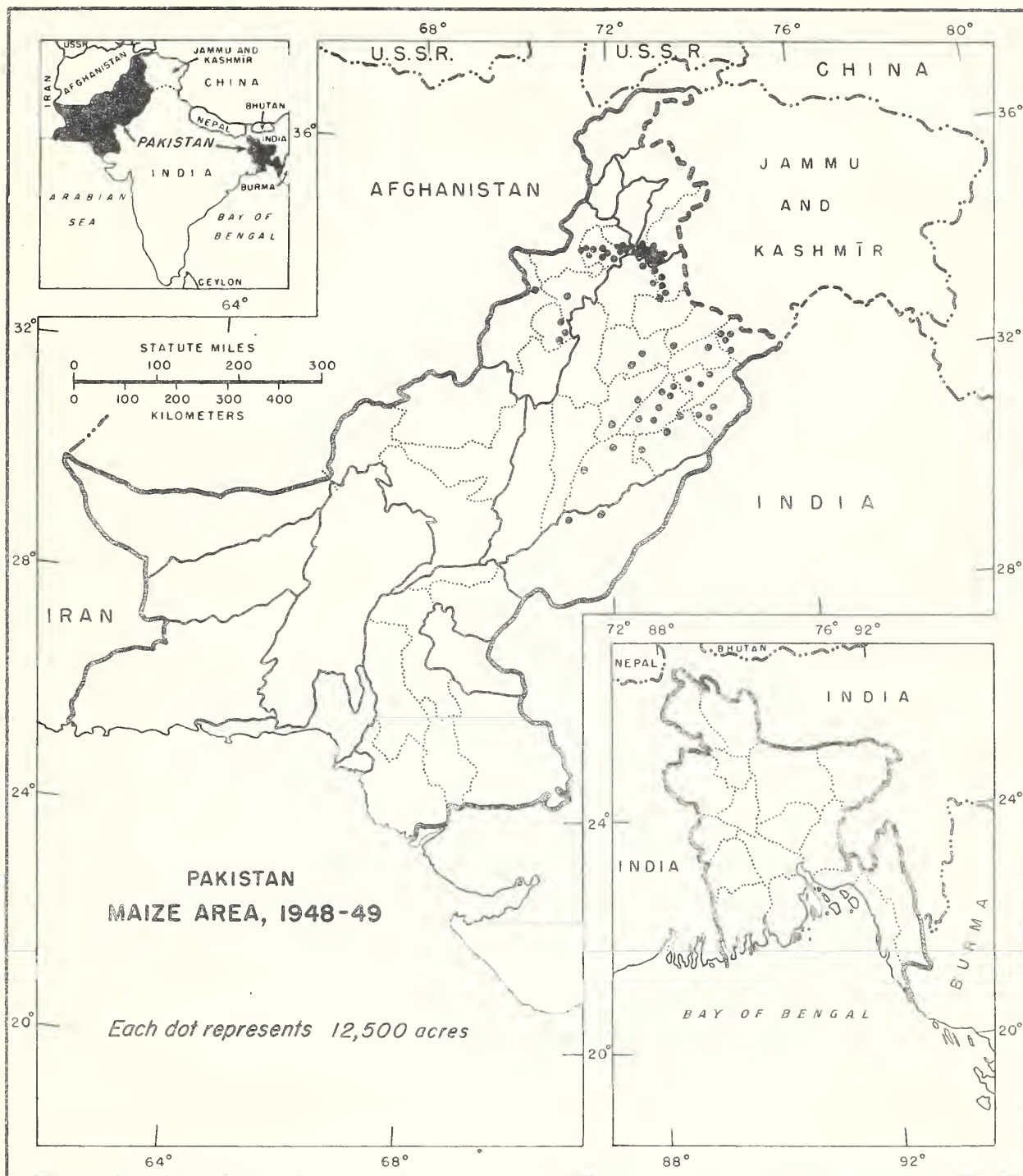
of the retail price of rice poses a constant problem for the Government of East Bengal, for the price determines largely the rate at which rice is consumed. The supply is critically balanced and must be consumed at an even rate throughout the year. If prices were set too low, consumption would increase and a shortage would develop before the next crop is harvested.

Wheat

The area in wheat has shown an increase of 12 percent from the 1935-39 average to the five years, 1948-52. However, the total area declined slightly from 10,220,000 acres in 1951 to 9,617,000 acres in 1952 because of adverse weather and a shortage of water for irrigation. Wheat production averaged 134 million bushels for the 1948-52 period, an increase of 11 percent over the 117 million bushels produced during 1935-39. Due to lack of rainfall a record low crop of only 105 million bushels was harvested in 1952. The previous or 1951 harvest was also below normal as a result of the same though less extreme condition.

Almost all of the wheat area is located in West Pakistan, there being only one percent of the planted area in East Bengal. Punjab is the most important wheat growing province, accounting for 65 percent of the total area during 1952. Sind harvested 12 percent, Northwest Frontier Province 11 percent, and the other territories of West Pakistan 11 percent.

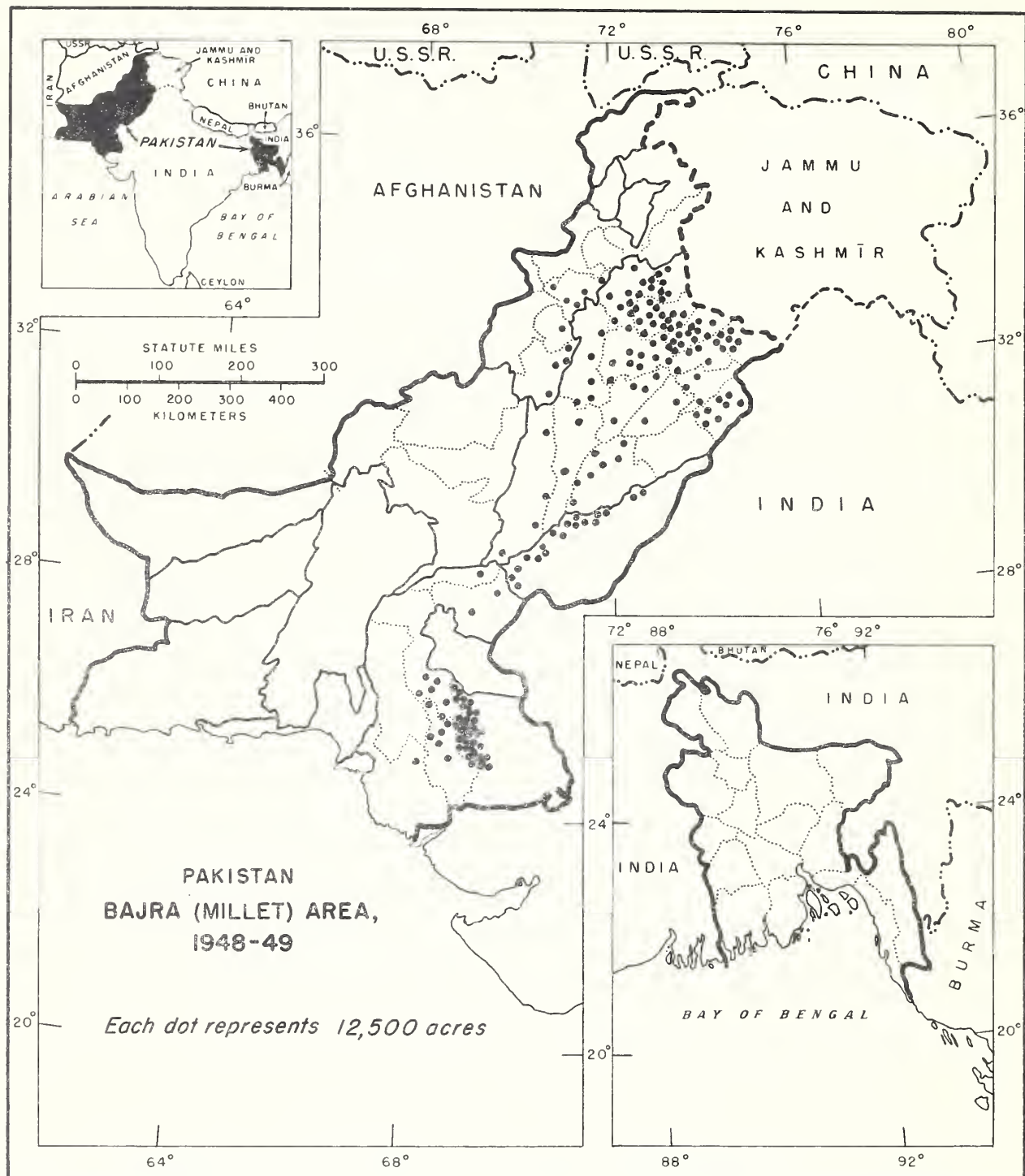
Foreign trade in wheat has been irregular in recent years. In some years there were exports and in some imports. The first



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Figure 6



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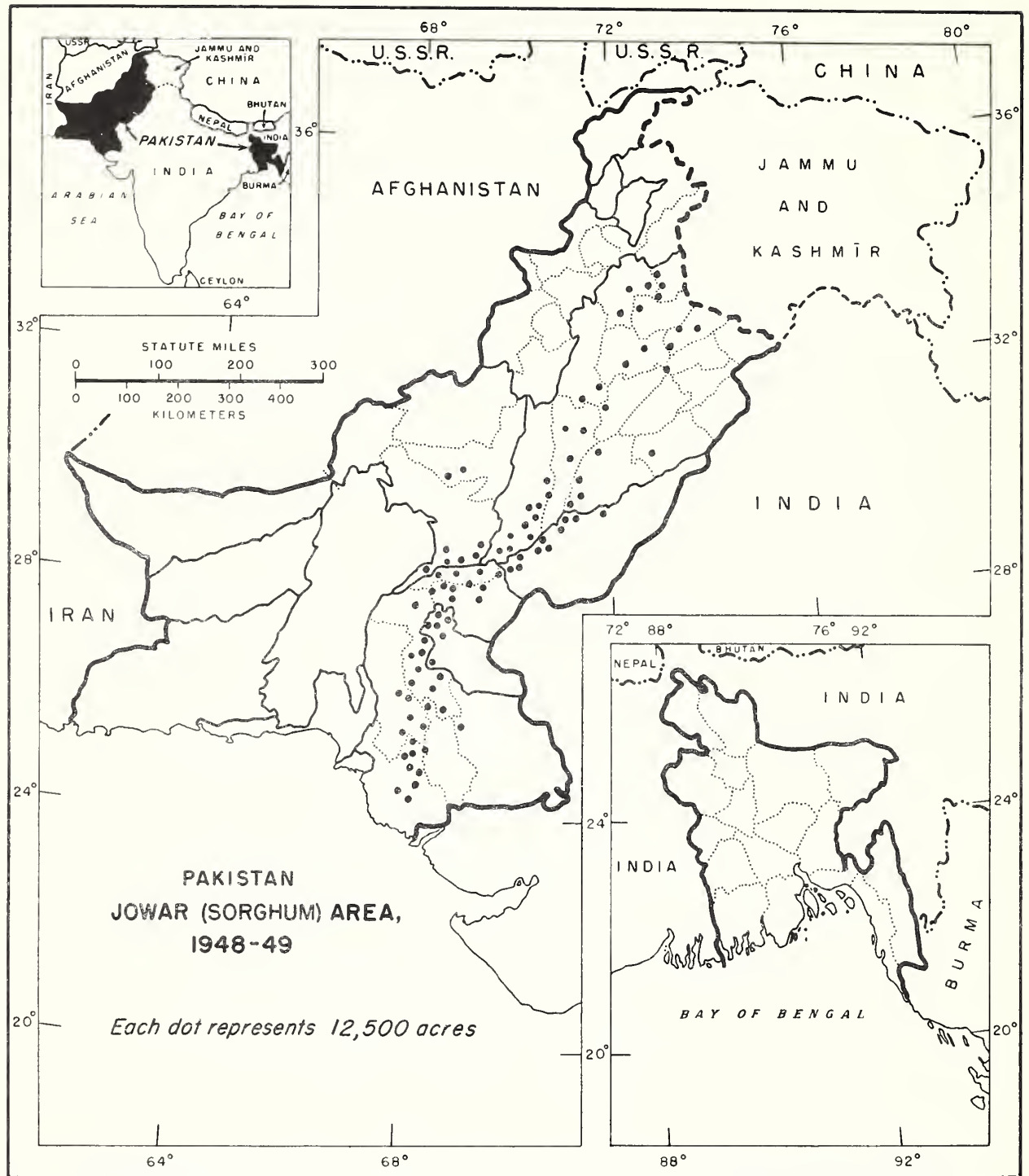
Figure 7

year of significant imports, however, was 1952 when 34 million bushels were received from abroad to supplement the reduced domestic crop. In mid-1953 when it became evident that domestic supplies for 1953 would be even more seriously reduced by drought, the United States made 1,000,000 long tons (about 37 million bushels) of wheat available to Pakistan, 700,000 tons as a gift and 300,000 tons as a loan. However, shipments of this wheat were discontinued in the spring of 1954 after 608,000 long tons had been delivered. In view of the large domestic crop then being harvested, the Government of Pakistan decided that additional imports were not needed.

Wheat is the principal item of diet of the people in West Pakistan. Rationing and other government controls over distribution are instituted during periods of scarcity to insure equitable distribution. All wheat imports are purchased and allocated by the Central Government. Monthly quotas are allocated to the Provincial and State Governments, according to their estimated requirements. Distribution in the Provinces and States is carried out by the Governments concerned. Distribution from Government warehouses was to authorized dealers, and they were required to sell at a price fixed by the Government to holders of ration cards.

Other Grains

The acreage in other grains increased by 14 percent from the 1935-39 average to 1953. About half of the 5,764,000 acres in other grains were in millet. Over 50 percent of the millet acreage is concentrated in Punjab and most of the remainder is found in Sind.



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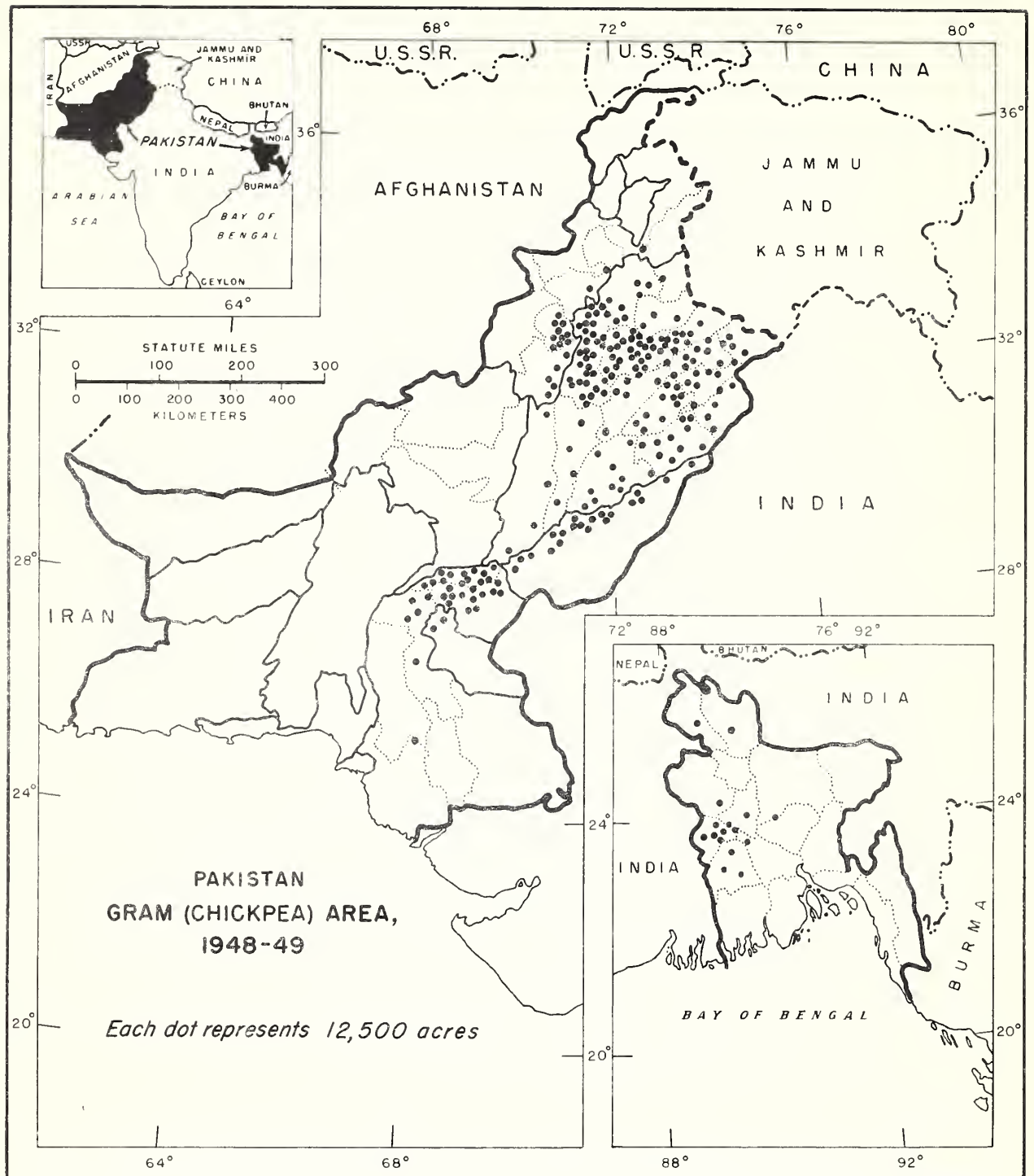
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Figure 8

Millet is mostly converted into flour and consumed as bread in the areas where it is grown. Sometimes the crop is grown for fodder and fed green to cattle. Grain sorghum is grown throughout Pakistan in varying concentrations, but the total area has tended to decline since the war. Nevertheless, it accounted for about 25 percent of the area in other grains in 1953. Punjab and Sind were the most important provinces in the production of this crop. Grain sorghums are used primarily as human food but a small percentage is fed to livestock. Corn is grown in almost all the provinces and states, but most of the acreage is concentrated in the Northwest Frontier Province and in northern Punjab. Since prewar, the total corn acreage has increased about 20 percent. Most of the crop is consumed in the areas where it is produced, either in the green state after being boiled or roasted or as bread made from the ripe grain after grinding. The area in barley has increased about 17 percent since 1935-39. About half of the barley is grown in Punjab province, with Northwest Frontier and East Bengal accounting for most of the remainder. In certain parts of Pakistan, barley is the main food of the lower income groups. It is also extensively used as an admixture to wheat flour.

Pulses

Chickpeas (gram) are the third most important food crop from the standpoint of area and production. This crop has shown the greatest expansion in area since the prewar period of any food



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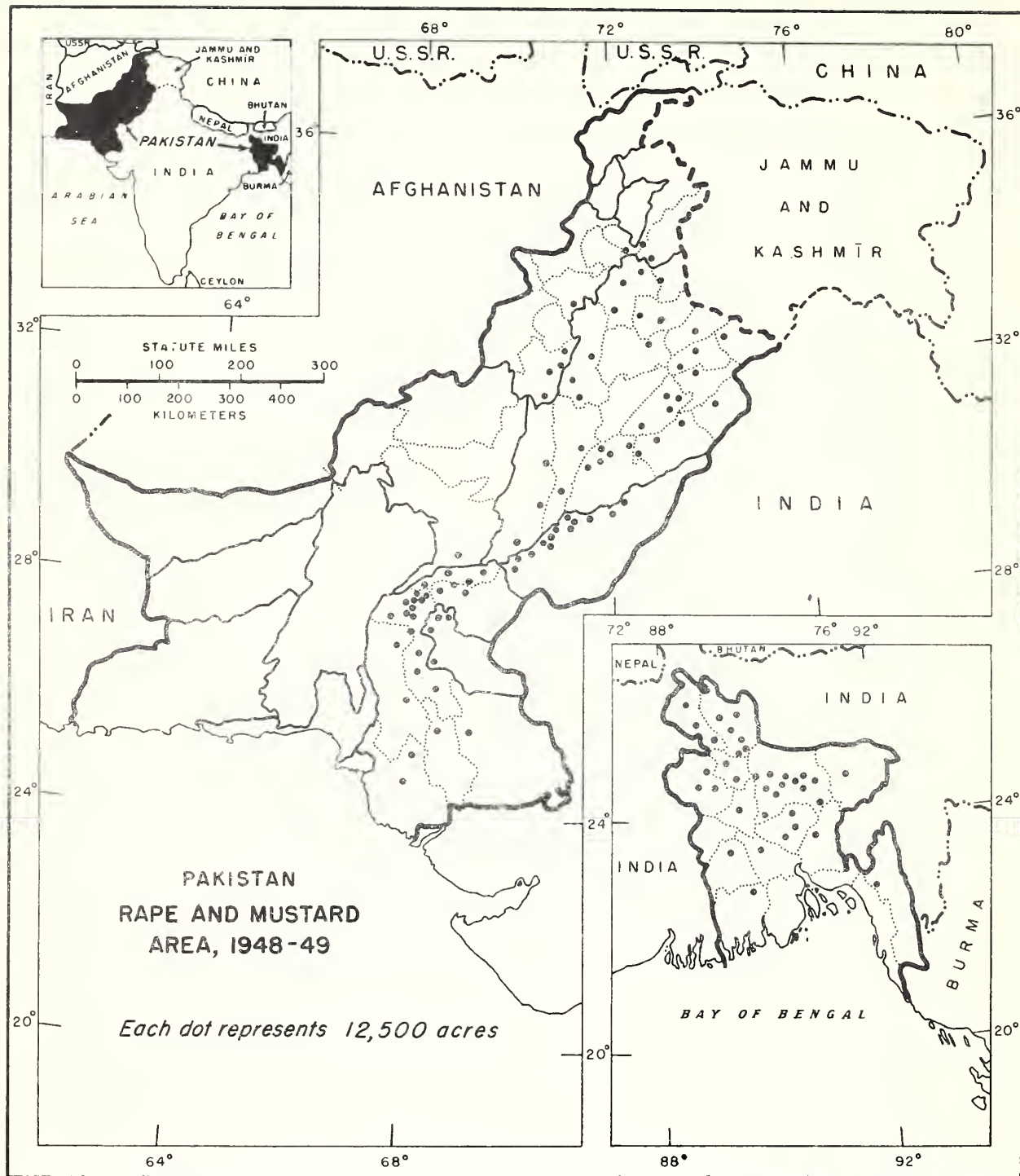
Figure 9

crop, with an increase of 34 percent. The Punjab is the principal chickpea producing province and accounted for 63 percent of the total area in this crop in 1951. Other important areas were Sind with 15 percent, East Bengal with 8 percent, Bahawalpur with 6 percent, and Northwest Frontier with 6 percent. About two-thirds of the crop is used for human consumption and the remainder fed to livestock. The chickpea is consumed chiefly as a pulse in the whole or crushed state, but occasionally is made into flour and mixed with wheat for use in making bread.

There are varieties of other pulses, of which 1,335,000 acres were planted in 1953. About 60 percent of this acreage was found in East Bengal and most of the remainder in Punjab.

Industrial Crops

Important industrial crops in Pakistan consist of oilseeds, of which cottonseed and rapeseed and mustard are the most important. Substantial quantities of sesame and flaxseed are also produced. In East Pakistan, jute is the most important export commodity, and in West Pakistan, cotton is the most valuable export. Sugarcane, most of which is converted into non-centrifugal sugar known locally as "gur" is a valuable crop to the domestic economy. Although the area devoted to sugarcane has been increasing rapidly, sugar continues to be the principal food import during most years. All of Pakistan's tobacco crop is



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Figure 10

consumed domestically and a small quantity is usually received from abroad. About two-thirds of the tea crop is normally exported and the remainder consumed within the country.

Oilseeds

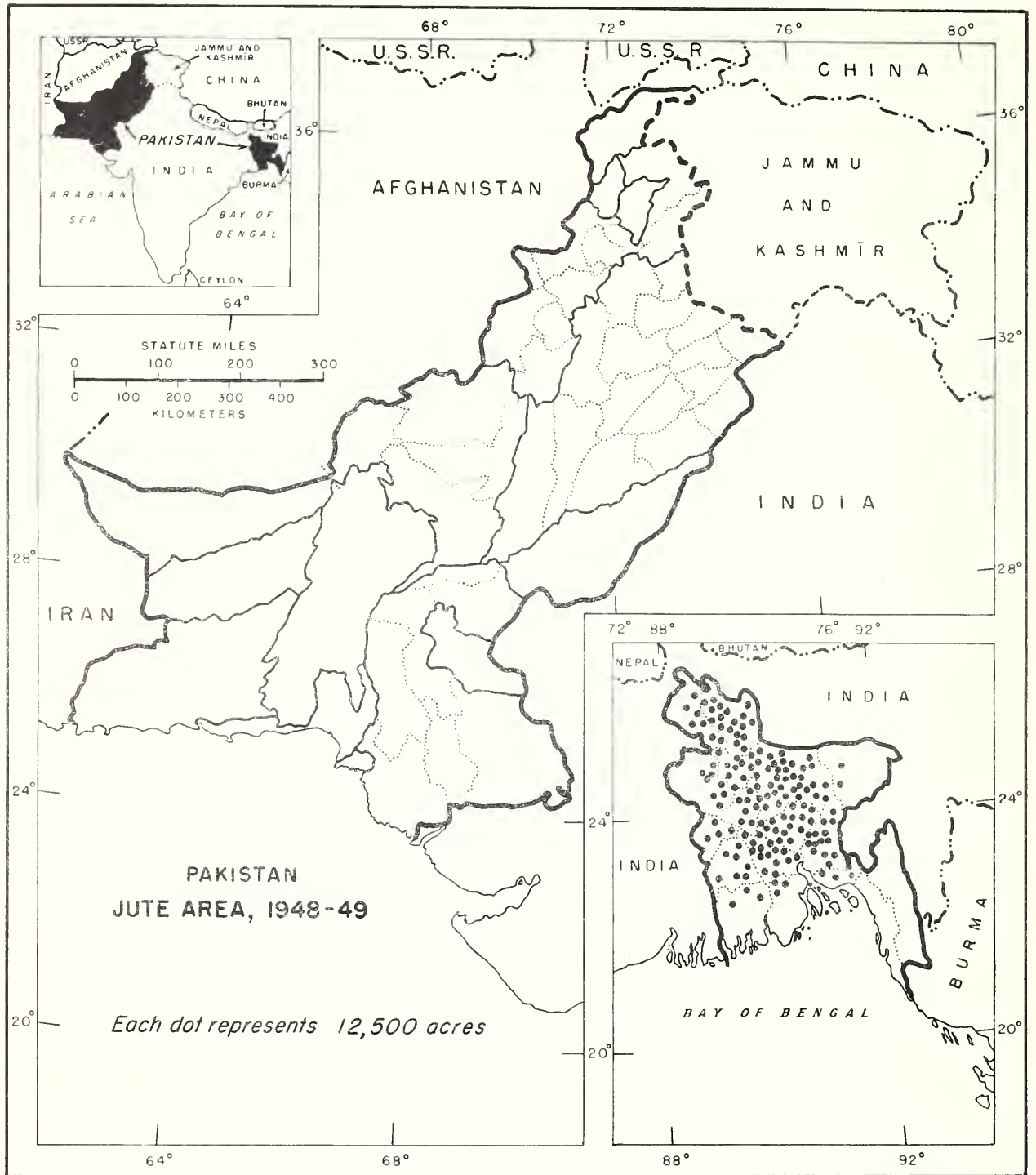
From the standpoint of tonnage produced, cottonseed is the most important oilseed produced in Pakistan. However, only about 7 percent of the crop is crushed for oil, the remainder being utilized as seed, feed, and fertilizer. The quality of cottonseed oil produced by the existing mills is so low that there is a limited market, the public preferring rape and mustard seed or sesame seed oil for edible uses.

In Pakistan the oil derived from all Colza, Rapeseed and Mustard varieties is marketed under the name of "rapeseed and mustard oil". Frequently, the seed from different varieties are mixed indiscriminately before crushing. The average acreage in rapeseed and mustard increased by 30 percent from 1935-39 to 1948-52. An estimated 95 percent of the rapeseed and mustard production is crushed for oil. Nearly every village has a primitive animal-powered mill for crushing the seed, while larger places have expeller type machinery for crushing.

An average of 35,000 short tons of sesame seed were produced during the period of 1948-52, and 13,000 tons of flaxseed. Sesame oil is used primarily for cooking, while linseed oil is used mostly in the manufacture of paints and varnishes.

Jute

Pakistan is the principal jute producer of the world; however,



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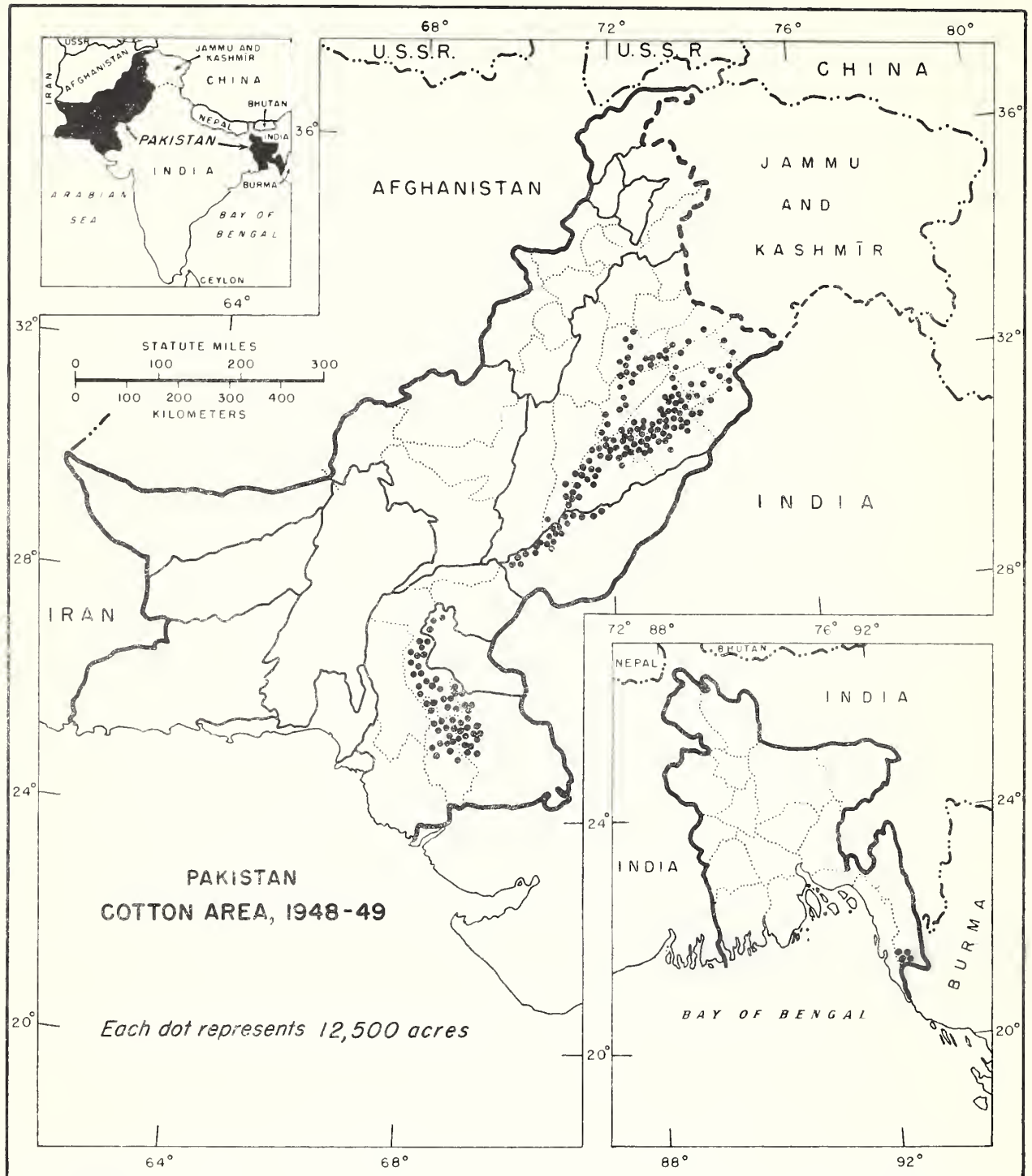
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Figure 11

production in this country is confined to East Bengal province. This is the only section of the country where rainfall is sufficient for the growing of jute. The total area in jute declined from 2,273,000 acres in 1935-39 to 1,759,000 acres during 1948-52. By 1953 the acreage had declined to 760,000. The acreage in jute was reduced by government controls because of low prices and a surplus of jute in the world market.

The separation of India and Pakistan left the former with all the jute textile mills which had been the main market for the jute which was produced in East Bengal. In an effort to become self-sufficient and also produce a surplus for export of jute textiles the Government of Pakistan has encouraged and partially financed the establishment of 6 jute mills with a total installed capacity of 5,500 looms. Approximately half of these were in operation at the end of 1953 and the remainder scheduled to be operating by the end of 1954. When the 6 mills are in full operation, domestic consumption of raw jute should amount to about 700 million pounds.

Raw jute exports have exceeded 2 billion pounds since 1950. The heaviest exports of raw jute occurred in 1950 when 2.5 billion pounds were moved abroad. India is the principal buyer of Pakistan jute. The United Kingdom was the second largest customer in 1953, followed by the United States. Other countries receiving significant amounts were Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy.



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Figure 12

Cotton

Cotton is grown extensively in Western Pakistan, often in rotation with cereals and pulses. A small acreage, amounting to about 2 percent of the total, is grown in East Pakistan. The total acreage in cotton declined from an average of 3,697,000 acres during 1935-39 to 3,069,000 for 1948-52, a drop of 17 percent. This decline may be attributed to a shift of acreage into food crops. The Government has encouraged the planting of larger acreages in food crops and also reduced the cotton plantings by acreage controls. Production reached 1,500,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) in 1952, but declined to 1,225,000 bales in 1953. The record crop of 1952 was the result of an unusually high yield per acre, which amounted to 210 pounds of lint per acre and was substantially above the prewar average of 169 pounds.

The Punjab is the principal cotton growing province, having 57 percent of the total area during 1948-52. Sind accounted for 26 percent of the area during this period, and Bahawalpur for 13 percent. About 90 percent of the cotton crop of Pakistan is grown under irrigation and the remainder is grown in areas where the rainfall is sufficient to produce satisfactory yields. Both indigenous and acclimatized American varieties are grown. During 1952, 87 percent of the total cotton area was planted to American varieties and 13 percent to desi (indigenous) varieties. The lint of the desi varieties is extremely rough and coarse and for this reason it is used almost exclusively for mixing with wool

in the manufacture of cloth.

Consumption of cotton by domestic mills amounted to approximately 210,000 bales during 1952. In addition, about 40,000 bales were used in the homes for hand weaving, making a total domestic consumption of 250,000 bales.

The separation of India from Pakistan left most of the cotton textile mills in the territory of the former. Since 1947, the cotton textile industry has expanded more rapidly than any other enterprise in Pakistan. The total number of spindles jumped from 177,000 in 1948 to 645,000 in 1953. At the present rate of expansion it is expected 1,000,000 spindles will be in operation by the end of 1954.

Cotton has normally constituted the principal export of West Pakistan. During 1948-52, shipments to foreign destinations averaged 974,000 bales. This amounted to 82 percent of the average production during this period. Annual exports ranged from 854,000 bales in 1949 to 1,273,000 bales in 1952. Japan has been the principal customer for Pakistan cotton in recent years, taking over a half million bales in 1952. Imports into China both direct and through Hong Kong were substantial during the four years 1949-52. The United Kingdom, Germany and France were the principal destinations for European shipments.

Livestock

The cattle of Pakistan are of the Brahma species and have sweat glands which enable them to withstand intense heat. They

are raised chiefly for use in agricultural operations, such as, plowing, threshing, and transport, and secondarily for their milk and meat. They also provide valuable products such as hides, fats, bones and manure. The manure is used as household fuel in the form of dried dung cakes and also to some extent as fertilizer.

In 1949-53 there was an average of about 24 million head of cattle in Pakistan. This was a decrease of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ million head from the prewar average. Most of the decrease was due to the disruption of large segments of the farm population and a higher consumption of meat as a result of a large influx of refugees from India. Over 60 percent of the cattle are found in East Bengal and most of the remainder in Punjab, Sind and Northwest Frontier Province.

Water buffaloes are raised in Pakistan principally for their milk. They are also killed for meat and hides. Male buffaloes are sometimes used as draft animals, although not as commonly as in other parts of Asia. The buffalo population averaged 5.3 million head during 1949-53, as compared with 6.2 million prewar. About 90 percent of the buffaloes are in West Pakistan, of which three-fourths are in Punjab and most of the remainder in Sind.

Sheep are raised primarily for wool production which is one of the country's exports. They are also important for mutton and skins. The total population of sheep in 1948 was about 6 million head. Over half the total number were concentrated in Punjab, while the remainder was distributed mainly in Baluchistan and Bahawalpur. Only 5 percent of the sheep numbers were in East Bengal, as the climatic conditions of the province are not good for sheep raising.

The chief importance of rearing goats in Pakistan is for their milk and meat, the latter being preferred to both beef and mutton. Milk

goats are usually kept by those unable to maintain cows and buffaloes. Goat skins are an important by-product of the meat industry and represent one of the most important export commodities. In 1948 there were about 10 million goats in Pakistan. About 42 percent of the goat population was concentrated in East Bengal, 21 percent in Punjab, 14 percent in Sind, and most of the remainder were distributed throughout Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province.

There are approximately a half million head of horses in the country which are used for pulling passenger carriages in the urban areas and as pack animals in rural areas. About one million head of donkeys are kept as pack animals. They are used most extensively in the mountainous sections of the country. Camels number about 1/2 million. They are used chiefly as pack animals or are employed for pulling carts. Occasionally, camels are used on the Persian water wheels for drawing water from wells.

Chickens are kept mainly for their eggs and to a lesser extent for meat production. As chicken meat is much more expensive than beef or mutton, the average consumer buys it only as an occasional delicacy. The total number of birds in Pakistan in 1948 was about 22 million, of which some three-fourths were in East Bengal. All but an insignificant number of the chickens are of indigenous breeds, which lay very few eggs and have poor quality meat. About 5 million ducks are kept primarily for their eggs. The popularity of ducks may be attributed to their higher laying capacity.

Livestock Products

Although all types of meat are consumed in Pakistan, with the exception of pork, people generally prefer goat meat to beef and

mutton, except in the Northwest Frontier where mutton is preferred. The annual production of beef, buffalo meat, goat meat and mutton amounted to 582,000,000 pounds in 1948. Of this total, 62 percent was beef, 15 percent buffalo meat, 16 percent goat meat, and 7 percent mutton. The Punjab with 41 percent of the total production and East Bengal with 34 percent are the largest producers of meat.

All of the domestic production of meat is consumed locally, there being no exports or imports of significance. In both urban and rural areas animals are slaughtered locally. The system of slaughtering in large packing houses and distributing meat to distant localities has not been developed in Pakistan.

Milk from both cows and buffaloes is widely marketed in Pakistan. Many consumers prefer buffalo milk because of the higher fat content than cow's milk. The consumption of goat milk is small and mainly limited to goat owners.

The annual production of milk in 1948 amounted to 12,820 million pounds. Of this total 45 percent was buffalo milk, 43 percent cow milk, and 12 percent goat milk. About 53 percent of the total supply was produced in Punjab, followed by East Bengal and Sind with about 17 percent each.

About one-third of the country's total milk production is consumed as fluid milk, a similar amount is used for the preparation of ghee (clarified butter) and the remainder is converted into various indigenous dairy products such as curd

cheeses and boiled concentrates. There are no facilities for marketing milk over long distances and the milk that is marketed in urban areas is either produced locally or within a radius of a few miles.

Wool is an important export commodity of Pakistan. Domestic consumption is small and the bulk of the production is shipped abroad. In 1948 the production of wool amounted to 24 million pounds, of which the Punjab accounted for 56 percent, and Baluchistan, Sind, and the Northwest Frontier for most of the remainder. Exports were approximately equal to production, most of which went to the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy.

Hides obtained from cattle and buffaloes represent an important raw material which Pakistan produces in large quantities. Annual production amounts to approximately 5 million pieces, of which 85 percent are cattle hides and the remainder buffalo. Although hides are used extensively for the domestic manufacture of various articles, the total consumption is relatively small and the major part of the production is exported.

Sheep and goat skins are also an important raw material for export. The relatively small quantities consumed domestically are used mostly for shoe uppers, handbags, and purses. Pakistan produces about 7.5 million skins annually, of which 70 percent are goat skins and 30 percent sheep skins. Exports of both hides and skins amount to some 10 million pieces annually, with most of the shipments going to the United States, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

OUTLOOK

A review of Pakistan's natural resources and agricultural activities reveals that with normal crops, Pakistan is about self-sufficient in food crops, but, even though 90 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, food supplies are only slightly above the subsistence level and in years of adverse crops, Pakistan is likely to be a net importer. The Pakistan government, however, is making concerted efforts to improve the level of living of its people through expanding agricultural production both for consumption and for export. Since 95 percent of its exports are agricultural, its only source of exchange for the purchase of food abroad is through the expansion of its agricultural exports.

If the Pakistan government can carry out its program for industrial and agricultural expansion, there is a probability of increased outlets in that market for certain surplus American agricultural products. For example, the marked expansion in the Pakistan cotton textile industry offers a new and potentially permanent market for a small quantity of American long staple cotton. Some mills have already gained sufficient experience to produce higher quality yarn and cloth that will require cotton of a longer staple than that produced domestically. Present requirements are estimated at 10,000 bales and a substantial increase can be expected annually.

The domestic cigarette industry has expanded rapidly and the outlook is for continued growth. Although most cigarettes are made from tobacco produced within the country, there is a sizable market for higher quality cigarettes that require imported tobacco.

There are also possibilities of expanding imports of dried whole milk, non-fat dry milk solids, and cheese. Milk production and consumption are low throughout Pakistan and there are practically no dependable sources of supply for the urban population. Pakistanian consumers like dairy products and if increases in foreign exchange can be found and accompanied by an educational program, plants for reconstituting dried milk should prove successful.

Pakistan normally imports a fairly substantial quantity of vegetable oils. The higher quality of vegetable oils produced in the United States in comparison to those of the countries normally supplying Pakistan, should make it fairly easy to sell American oils there once the exchange problem is solved.

The Pakistan government not only recognizes the need of improving the welfare of its population but also the necessity to expand food supplies for its rapidly growing population. The present rate of population growth in Pakistan is estimated at one and one-fourth percent per annum; i.e., every year a million more people must be fed, and if the present campaigns against preventable diseases like malaria, which now accounts for 40 percent of the deaths in East Pakistan, are successful, the rate of population growth is likely to increase further.

The various ways of expanding agricultural output include expansion of the cultivated area; improved crop yields through the extension of double cropping, mechanization, application of fertilizers; and improved livestock yields through better methods of animal husbandry.



Practically all of the grain is threshed in this manner.



Most of Pakistan's rice is stored in baked mud cylinders.



Farm products generally move to market by ox or camel carts.



Although most crops are sown by broadcasting, a few farmers use this type of planter.

More land could be brought under cultivation in West Pakistan through utilization of the runoff from spring floods and the expansion of pump irrigation and in East Pakistan through reclamation of lowlands. These developments, however, will require many years to complete and considerably more capital than is now available. A rapid increase in agricultural production in the next few years, can more readily be brought about through improved techniques.

The current low yields in Pakistan are due largely to obsolete methods of cultivation. A well organized nationwide agricultural organization, including extension service, college training in agriculture, and vocational secondary school education, could bring about an appreciable improvement in methods of farming. In the past very little has been done to develop improved varieties, and much can be done to protect crops from insects, rodents and disease.

Only 14 percent of the cultivated land in East Pakistan is double cropped. Much of the remainder could produce more than one crop a year if storage reservoirs and shallow wells were constructed to provide irrigation water during the dry season.

The use of improved implements, both animal and tractor drawn, would substantially increase the production of crops. This would enable better preparation of the soil for planting, the sowing of crops in rows instead of broadcasting, more adequate control of weeds, and more efficient harvesting.

Crop yields could be increased phenomenally by the proper



Harvesting jute in East Bengal.

use of fertilizers. As yet, however, only small quantities of fertilizers have been used in Pakistan. This is mainly due to ignorance of the cultivator as to the value of fertilizer, the relatively high cost of fertilizers, and the low purchasing power of the average farmer. The low purchasing power of the farmer could in part be offset by provisions of cheap credit.

Table 1.- Normal monthly and annual rainfall at selected stations,
Pakistan and nearby points in India

Month	Darjeeling (India)	Calcutta (India)	Karachi	Lahore	Jacobabad	Peshawar
	<u>Inches</u>					
January	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.5
February	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.5
March	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.4
April	4.1	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.8
May	9.6	5.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8
June	24.2	11.7	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.3
July	32.9	12.8	3.2	5.4	1.0	1.3
August	26.6	12.9	1.6	5.2	0.9	2.0
September	18.9	9.9	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.8
October	5.4	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
November	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
December	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	126.4	63.0	7.7	19.2	3.6	13.6

Data from The Indian and Pakistan Year Book, 1948, Bombay: Bennett, Coleman and Company.

Table 2.- Normal monthly and annual mean temperatures at selected stations, Pakistan, and nearby points in India

Month	Darjeeling (India)	Calcutta (India)	Karachi	Lahore	Jacobabad	Peshawar
	Maximum: Minimum: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$:	Maximum: Minimum: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$:	Maximum: Minimum: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$:	Maximum: Minimum: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$:	Maximum: Minimum: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$:	Maximum: Minimum: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$: $^{\circ}\text{F.}$:
January	47 35 80 55	76 57 68 40	73 44 63 40	73 44 63 40	73 44 63 40	73 44 63 40
February	48 37 84 59	77 61 72 46	79 49 66 44	79 49 66 44	79 49 66 44	79 49 66 44
March	55 43 93 69	82 68 83 53	91 60 75 52	91 60 75 52	91 60 75 52	91 60 75 52
April	61 49 97 76	85 74 95 63	100 70 85 61	100 70 85 61	100 70 85 61	100 70 85 61
May	63 52 96 78	89 79 104 72	112 79 97 70	112 79 97 70	112 79 97 70	112 79 97 70
June	65 57 92 79	90 82 106 79	114 85 105 77	114 85 105 77	114 85 105 77	114 85 105 77
July	66 58 90 79	89 81 100 80	108 85 103 80	108 85 103 80	108 85 103 80	108 85 103 80
August	66 58 89 78	86 79 97 79	104 82 98 79	104 82 98 79	104 82 98 79	104 82 98 79
September	65 56 90 78	86 77 97 73	103 77 95 72	103 77 95 72	103 77 95 72	103 77 95 72
October	62 50 89 74	87 74 94 60	99 64 88 61	99 64 88 61	99 64 88 61	99 64 88 61
November	56 43 84 64	85 67 83 47	88 53 77 49	88 53 77 49	88 53 77 49	88 53 77 49
December	51 37 79 55	79 60 72 41	76 45 67 41	76 45 67 41	76 45 67 41	76 45 67 41
Annual mean	59 48 89 70	84 72 89 61	96 66 85 61	96 66 85 61	96 66 85 61	96 66 85 61

Data from The Indian and Pakistan Year Book, 1948, Bombay: Bennett, Coleman and Company.

Table 3.- Land utilization, Pakistan, 1952
(Area in thousands of acres)

Use	Area			Percent		
	East : Pakistan :	West : Pakistan :	Total : Pakistan :	East : Pakistan :	West : Pakistan :	Total :
----- 1,000 acres -----						
Cultivated land						
Irrigated	225	22,699	22,924	0.6	11.4	9.8
Other	<u>24,297</u>	<u>8,122</u>	<u>32,419</u>	<u>69.7</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>13.8</u>
Total cultivated	24,522	30,821	55,343	70.3	15.5	23.6
Grazing land	5,001	40,001	45,002	14.3	20.1	19.2
Forest land	2,773	5,599	8,372	8.0	2.8	3.6
Other	<u>2,587</u>	<u>122,880</u>	<u>125,467</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>61.6</u>	<u>53.6</u>
Total land area	34,883	199,301	234,184	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.- Land cultivated and irrigated, by provinces and states,
Pakistan, 1952

Province or state	Total area	Area cultivated	Area irrigated	Percent of cultivated area irrigated
			<u>1,000 acres</u>	
Punjab Province	40,312	18,224	11,960	66
Sind Province	32,284	6,417	6,417	100
Northwest Frontier Province	8,841	2,721	1,127	41
Northwest Tribal Area	17,435	*	*	*
Bahawalpur State	10,188	2,493	2,229	89
Khairpur State	3,872	403	403	100
Baluchistan Province	33,855	563	563	100
Baluchistan States	51,995	*	*	*
Karachi Federal Area	<u>519</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total West Pakistan	199,301	30,821	22,699	74
East Bengal	<u>34,883</u>	<u>24,522</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Pakistan	234,184	55,343	22,924	41

* Not available but is very insignificant part of total area.

Table No. 5.- Distribution of owners and area in farms by size of holding, principal provinces, Pakistan, 1948

Province and size of holdings (acres)	Owners	Area
	Percent	Percent
<u>Punjab</u>		
Under 5	67	12
5 - 10	17	11
10-25	9	15
Over 25	<u>7</u>	<u>62</u>
Total	100	100
<u>Sind</u>		
Under 5	30	2
5 - 15	30	5
15 - 25	14	5
25 - 100	18	16
Over 100	<u>8</u>	<u>72</u>
Total	100	100
<u>East Bengal</u>		
Under 2	46	<u>n a</u>
2 - 5	29	<u>n a</u>
5 - 10	17	<u>n a</u>
Over 10	<u>8</u>	<u>n a</u>
Total	100	100

n a - not available

Table 6.- Principal crops: Area, production, net trade and consumption,
Pakistan, 1948-52 average

Crop	Area planted	Yield per acre	Production	Net trade + imports - exports	Available for domestic consumption
	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 short tons		
Grains					
Rice	22,234	819	9,102	-52	9,050
Wheat	10,413	749	3,894	4201	4,095
Corn	964	900	434	0	434
Barley	568	600	170	0	170
Bajra (millet)	2,239	330	370	0	370
Jowar (sorghum)	1,181	417	246	0	246
Other millets	415	627	130	0	130
Total grains	<u>38,014</u>		<u>14,346</u>		<u>14,495</u>
Pulses					
Gram (chickpea)	2,638	530	699	0	699
Masur (lentil)**	341	692	118	0	118
Mash (bean)**	262	626	82	0	82
Mung (bean)**	373	686	128	0	128
Khesari (vetch)**	247	615	76	0	76
Other pulses**	94	745	35	0	35
Total pulses	<u>3,955</u>		<u>1,138</u>		<u>1,138</u>
Oilseeds					
Cottonseed	***	372	570	-110	460
Rapeseed and mustard	1,602	365	292	413	305
Sesame	191	377	36	0	36
Flaxseed	72	361	13	0	13
Other oilseeds**	7	286	1	0	1
Total oilseeds	<u>1,872</u>		<u>912</u>		<u>815</u>

--- continued

--- continued Table 6.-- Principal crops: Area, production, net trade and consumption,
Pakistan, 1948-52 average

Crop	: : Area : planted : : : 1,000 acres	: : Yield : per : acre	: : Production : : : : : 1,000 short tons	: : Net : trade : + imports : - exports : : : consumption	: : Available : for : domestic : consumption
Fibers					
Jute	1,675	1,334	1,117	-855	262
Cotton (1,000 bales)	3,066	186	1,186	-975	211
Sann hemp**	37	595	11	0	11
Other fibers	17	1,647	14	0	14
Total fibers	<u>4,795</u>				
Miscellaneous					
Sugarcane	750	-	-	0	-
Sugar (centrifugal)	-	-	65	+178	243
Sugar (non-centrifugal)	-	-	802	0	802
Tobacco	173	919	79	+6	85
Tea	76	566	21	-14	7
Betelnut**	166	566	47	0	47
Pan**	17	14,941	127	0	127
Potatoes**	111	8,162	453	+3	456
Peppers**	153	706	54	0	54
Coconuts**	42	2,905	61	+19	80
Onion and garlic**	64	8,406	269	0	269
Other vegetables**	124	8,000	496	0	496
Total miscellaneous	<u>1,676</u>				
Total all crops	<u>50,312</u>				

* No allowance for seed waste, or changes in stocks.

** Area and production for period 1946-49 (later data not available in detail.)

*** See cotton.

Note: Year beginning June 1, for area and production; July 1, for trade.

Table No. 7.- Food consumption, Pakistan, 1952

Commodity	: Total consumption:		: Per capita per day
	1,000	short tons	Calories
Cereals		11,981	1,286
Pulses		580	62
Sugar		901	107
Roots and tubers		551	12
Oilseeds, oils & fats		1,016	91
Vegetables		4,409	26
Fruits		1,102	18
Meat		520	28
Fish		220	6
Milk		4,409	93
Eggs		28	<u>1</u>
Total			1,732

Note: Total consumption statistics have been derived by making adjustments from production statistics for seed, feed, waste and industrial uses and for exports and imports.

Table 8.- Principal crops: Area planted, Pakistan, 1935-39 average, 1948-52 average and 1953

Crop	1935-39 average	1948-52 average	1953	Percent of area 1953
	<u>1,000 acres</u>			<u>Percent</u>
Rice	18,705	22,234	24,300	47.4
Wheat	9,306	10,413	9,887	19.3
Other grains	5,055	5,367	5,766	11.2
Total grains	<u>33,066</u>	<u>38,014</u>	<u>39,953</u>	<u>77.9</u>
Chickpeas	1,967	2,638	2,365	4.6
Other pulses	1,285	1,332	1,335	2.6
Total pulses	<u>3,252</u>	<u>3,970</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Total food crops	<u>36,318</u>	<u>41,984</u>	<u>43,653</u>	<u>85.1</u>
Rapeseed and mustard	1,231	1,602	1,485	2.9
Other oilseeds	277	270	287	0.6
Total oilseeds	<u>1,508</u>	<u>1,872</u>	<u>1,772</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Jute	2,273	1,675	761	1.5
Cotton	3,697	3,066	3,100	6.0
Other fibers	49	54	54	0.1
Total fibers	<u>6,019</u>	<u>4,795</u>	<u>3,915</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Sugarcane	437	750	961	1.9
Tobacco	356	173	190	0.4
Tea	74	76	74	0.1
Minor crops	642	744	745	1.4
Total misc. crops	<u>1,509</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total all crops	45,354	50,394	51,310	100.0

Note: Year beginning June 1.

Table 9.- Principal crops: Area planted, Pakistan, 1935-39 average and 1948-52

Crop	: 1935-39 : : average :	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948-52 average	
	: : : : : :	: : : : : :	: : : : : :	: : : : : :	: : : : : :	: : : : : :	Area	Percent
----- 1,000 acres -----								
<u>Grains</u>								
Rice	18,705	21,495	21,772	22,402	22,481	23,017	22,234	44.1
Wheat	9,306	10,677	10,714	10,833	10,220	9,617	10,413	20.7
Corn	810	951	1,003	941	956	971	964	1.9
Barley	487	659	560	571	531	521	568	1.1
Bajra	2,083	2,326	2,291	2,328	2,021	2,227	2,239	4.4
Jowar	1,280	1,126	1,191	1,265	1,075	1,250	1,181	2.4
Other millets	395	408	395	420	408	445	415	0.8
Total grains	<u>33,066</u>	<u>37,642</u>	<u>37,926</u>	<u>38,760</u>	<u>37,692</u>	<u>38,048</u>	<u>38,014</u>	<u>75.4</u>
<u>Pulses</u>								
Gram	1,967	3,002	2,740	2,812	2,407	2,231	2,638	5.2
Other	<u>1,285</u>	<u>1,295</u>	<u>1,310</u>	<u>1,329</u>	<u>1,347</u>	<u>1,374</u>	<u>1,332</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Total pulses	<u>3,252</u>	<u>4,297</u>	<u>4,050</u>	<u>4,141</u>	<u>3,754</u>	<u>3,605</u>	<u>3,970</u>	<u>7.9</u>
<u>Oilseeds</u>								
Rapeseed & mustard	1,231	1,552	1,434	1,626	1,856	1,544	1,602	3.2
Sesame	203	173	180	200	198	205	191	0.4
Flaxseed	67	74	79	67	69	72	72	0.1
Other oilseeds	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	-
Total oilseeds	<u>1,508</u>	<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>2,130</u>	<u>1,828</u>	<u>1,872</u>	<u>3.7</u>
<u>Fibers</u>								
Jute	2,273	1,878	1,562	1,250	1,779	1,908	1,675	3.3
Cotton	3,697	2,650	2,862	3,011	3,375	3,430	3,066	6.1
Other fibers	49	57	56	54	54	54	54	0.1
Total fibers	<u>6,019</u>	<u>4,585</u>	<u>4,480</u>	<u>4,315</u>	<u>5,208</u>	<u>5,392</u>	<u>4,795</u>	<u>9.5</u>
<u>Miscellaneous crops</u>								
Sugarcane	437	702	754	699	724	870	750	1.5
Tobacco	356	168	168	178	178	173	173	0.3
Tea	74	74	74	74	82	74	76	0.2
Minor crops	642	680	704	741	778	815	744	1.5
Total misc. crops	<u>1,509</u>	<u>1,624</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,692</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>1,932</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total all crops	45,354	49,954	49,856	50,808	50,546	50,805	50,394	100.0

Note: Year beginning June 1.

Table 11.- Rice: Area, production, and net trade, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Area planted	Yield per acre	Production: (milled)	Net trade: + imports - exports	Available for domestic con- sumption**
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	- - - -	<u>Million pounds</u>	- - - -
1935-39 average	18,705	867	16,210	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>
1948	21,495	876	18,829	+27	18,856
1949	21,772	837	18,230	+110	18,340
1950	22,402	819	18,358	-130	18,228
1951	22,481	772	17,350	-339	17,011
1952	23,017	793	18,250	-181	18,069
1948-52 average	22,234	819	18,203	-103	18,100
1953	24,300	823	20,011	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1, for area and production; July 1, for trade.

** No allowance for seed, waste, or changes in stocks.

Table No. 12.- Wheat: Area, production and net trade, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Area planted	Yield per acre	Production	Net trade: + imports: - exports	Available for domestic con- sumption**
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	- - - -	<u>Million bushels</u>	- - - -
1935-39 average	9,306	754	117	+2	119
1948	10,677	837	149	+3	152
1949	10,714	829	148	+4	152
1950	10,833	820	148	-5	143
1951	10,220	670	114	-2	112
1952	9,617	562	90	+34	124
1948-52 average	10,413	749	130	+7	137
1953	9,887	862	142	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1, for area and production; July 1, for trade.

** No allowance for seed, waste or changes in stocks.

Table 13.- Minor grains: Area, yield, and production, Pakistan, 1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period : or year*	Corn			Barley			Bajra (millet)			Jowar (sorghum)		
	Area :	Yield :	Pro- :	Area :	Yield :	Pro- :	Area :	Yield :	Pro- :	Area :	Yield :	Pro- :
	: : acres	: : pounds	: : million	: : acres	: : pounds	: : million	: : acres	: : pounds	: : million	: : acres	: : pounds	: : million
	1,000	1,000	bushels	1,000	1,000	bushels	1,000	1,000	bushels	1,000	1,000	bushels
1935-39 average	810	996	14.4	487	690	7.0	2,083	343	14.9	1,280	405	10.8
1948	951	883	15.0	659	656	9.0	2,326	378	18.3	1,126	468	11.0
1949	1,003	944	16.9	560	617	7.2	2,291	350	16.7	1,191	407	10.1
1950	941	875	14.7	571	630	7.5	2,328	342	16.6	1,265	421	11.1
1951	956	926	15.8	531	579	6.4	2,021	306	12.9	1,075	415	9.3
1952	971	865	15.0	521	479	5.2	2,227	272	12.6	1,250	372	9.7
1948-52 average	964	900	15.5	568	600	7.1	2,239	330	15.4	1,181	415	10.2
1953	1,067	918	17.5	na	na	na	2,422	na	na	1,324	na	na

* Year beginning June 1.

Table 14.- Gram: Area and production, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Area planted	Yield per acre	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>
1935-39 average	1,967	365	359
1948	3,002	600	901
1949	2,740	581	796
1950	2,812	592	832
1951	2,407	458	551
1952	2,231	371	414
1948-52 average	2,638	530	699
1953	2,365	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1.

Table 15.- Oilseeds: Area and production, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Rapeseed: and mustard:	Sesame	Flaxseed:	Cotton- seed	Other	Total
Area (1,000 acres)						
1935-39 average	1,231	203	67	**	7	1,508
1948	1,552	173	74	**	7	1,806
1949	1,434	180	79	**	7	1,700
1950	1,626	200	67	**	7	1,900
1951	1,856	198	69	**	7	2,130
1952	1,544	205	72	**	7	1,828
1948-52	1,602	191	72	**	7	1,873
1953	1,485	208	72	**	7	1,772
Production (1,000 short tons)						
1935-39 average	261	39	12	624	1	937
1948	292	34	13	400	1	740
1949	265	28	14	496	1	804
1950	311	39	11	588	1	950
1951	338	40	13	644	1	1,036
1952	256	41	13	721	1	1,032
1948-52 average	292	36	13	570	1	912
1953	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	639	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1.

** Not included because cottonseed is considered a byproduct of cotton production.

Table 16.- Jute: Area, production, and net trade, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Area planted	Yield per acre	Production	Net exports	Available for domestic con- sumption**
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>		
1935-39 average	2,273	913	2,075	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>
1948	1,878	1,167	2,191	745	1,446
1949	1,562	854	1,334	981	353
1950	1,250	1,922	2,403	2,454	-51
1951	1,779	1,417	2,520	2,321	199
1952	1,908	1,430	2,729	2,052	677
1948-52 average	1,675	1,334	2,235	1,711	524
1953	761	1,970	1,499	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1.

** No allowance for waste or changes in stocks.

Table 17.- Jute: Pakistani exports by country
of destination, 1948-52

Country	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<u>Million pounds</u>					
Belgium	106	33	161	134	146
France	77	93	194	225	148
Germany	88	44	174	176	148
India	2	364	816	966	527
Italy	29	37	172	123	148
Japan	11	9	51	33	57
Netherlands	7	11	33	31	33
Spain	2	2	31	7	40
United Kingdom	137	183	280	247	326
United States	146	71	260	90	203
All other	140	134	282	289	276
Total	745	981	2,454	2,321	2,052

Note: Year beginning July 1.

Table 18.- Cotton: Area, production, and net trade, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Area planted	Yield per acre	Production	Net exports	Available for domestic con- sumption**
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	- - <u>1,000 bales of 480 lb. net</u> - -		
1935-39 average	3,697	169	1,300	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>
1948	2,650	151	831	753	78
1949	2,862	174	1,035	675	360
1950	3,011	195	1,225	1,373	-148
1951	3,375	191	1,340	813	527
1952	3,430	210	1,500	1,263	237
1948-52	3,066	186	1,186	975	212
1953	3,100	190	1,225	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1.

** No allowance for waste or changes in stocks.

Table 19.- Cotton-gin stands: Number by province and type,
Pakistan, 1949

Type	Punjab	Bahawalpur	Sind	Total	
				Number	Percent
Single roller	5,528	1,075	1,952	8,555	82
Double roller	360	135	975	1,470	14
Saw gin	<u>261</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	6,149	1,241	3,007	10,397	100

Table 20.- Pakistani cotton exports by country
of destination, 1948-52

Country	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	<u>1,000 bales</u>				
Australia	5	14	51	14	23
Belgium	32	23	9	-	23
China	60	18	106	124	289
France	9	55	115	73	78
Germany	5	23	41	32	78
Hong Kong	51	106	230	69	69
Indian Republic	308	101	-	-	0
Italy	28	18	106	64	37
Japan	18	78	363	239	413
Poland	0	18	37	46	14
Spain	28	18	46	28	41
United Kingdom	87	83	124	78	73
All other	<u>122</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>125</u>
Total	753	675	1,373	813	1,263

Note: Year beginning July 1.

Table 21.- Sugar: Area in sugarcane and production of sugar, Pakistan, 1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Sugarcane, : : area : : planted :	Production of sugar	
		Centrifugal:	Gur
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	- - <u>1,000</u>	<u>short tons</u> - -
1935-39 average	437	33	746
1948	702	49	836
1949	754	50	1,000
1950	699	52	710
1951	724	83	656
1952	<u>870</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>810</u>
1948-52 average	750	65	802
1953	961	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1.

Table No. 22.- Tobacco: Area and production, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-53

Period or year*	Area planted	Yield per acre	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
1935-39	356	910	324
1948	168	893	150
1949	168	893	150
1950	178	904	161
1951	178	944	168
1952	173	954	165
1948-52 average	173	919	159
1953	190	953	181

* Year beginning June 1.

Table No. 23.- Tea: Area, production, and exports, Pakistan,
1935-39 average and 1948-52

Period or year*	Area planted	Production	Net exports
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	
1935-39 average	74	40	<u>n a</u>
1948	74	33	26
1949	74	37	35
1950	74	37	13
1951	82	53	44
1952	74	53	23
1948-52 average	76	43	28
1953	74	53	<u>n a</u>

* Year beginning June 1, for area and production; and July 1, for exports.

Table 24.- Livestock: Number, Pakistan, 1936-40 average and 1948-53

Period or year	Water buffaloes	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Goats
			1,000		
1936-40 average	6,200	26,800	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>
1948	5,600	24,296	104	6,145	10,067
1949	5,600	24,400	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>
1950	5,600	24,296	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>
1951	5,500	24,150	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>
1952	<u>4,980</u>	<u>24,069</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>11,500</u>
1948-52 average	5,456	24,242	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>
1953	5,000	24,100	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>

na - not available.

Table 25.- Livestock: Number by province and state,
Pakistan, 1948

Province or state	Cattle	Water buffaloes	Sheep	Goats
	<u>1,000</u>			
Bahawalpur State	657	250	454	326
Baluchistan	159	10	549	419
Baluchistan States	140	-	431	420
Khairpur State	122	33	31	110
North-West Frontier Province	860	275	376	489
North-West Tribal Area	294	24	252	552
Sind	1,958	702	638	1,414
Punjab	<u>5,367</u>	<u>3,729</u>	<u>3,188</u>	<u>2,139</u>
Total West Pakistan	<u>9,557</u>	<u>5,023</u>	<u>5,919</u>	<u>5,869</u>
East Bengal	<u>14,739</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>4,198</u>
Total Pakistan	24,296	5,600	6,145	10,067

Table 26.- Meat: Production by province and state, Pakistan, 1948

Province or state	Beef	Buffalo meat	Goat meat	Mutton	Total
- - - - - Million pounds - - - - -					
Bahawalpur State	4.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	9.7
Baluchistan	4.0	-	4.9	7.3	16.2
Baluchistan States	3.1	-	4.9	5.7	13.7
Khairpur State	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.3
North-West Frontier	24.9	26.7	5.9	4.2	61.7
North-West Tribal Area	8.6	2.2	6.0	3.5	20.3
Sind	6.0	2.6	11.2	3.5	23.3
Punjab	<u>152.8</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>237.8</u>
Total West Pakistan	<u>204.0</u>	<u>72.7</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>41.3</u>	<u>384.0</u>
East Bengal	<u>157.2</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>197.8</u>
Total Pakistan	361.2	85.3	91.1	44.2	581.8

Table 27.- Milk: Production and utilization by provinces and states, Pakistan, 1948

(In millions of pounds)

Province or state	Production				Utilization			
	Milk		Goat		Milk		Ghee	
	Cow milk	Buffalo milk	Goat milk	Total	Milk consumed	converted into	production	into other products
Bahawalpur State	168	165	73	406	90	163	9	153
Baluchistan	55	7	95	157	68	60	2	29
Baluchistan States	64	2	84	150	66	57	2	27
Khairpur State	55	33	15	103	31	35	2	37
North-West Frontier Province	268	278	122	668	293	260	13	115
Northwest tribal area	93	15	112	220	97	86	4	37
Sind	944	985	240	2,169	739	761	42	669
Punjab	1,854	4,242	635	6,731	1,480	2,019	129	3,232
Total West Pakistan	3,501	5,727	1,376	10,604	2,864	3,441	203	4,299
East Bengal	1,958	104	154	2,216	1,349	710	31	157
Total Pakistan	5,459	5,831	1,530	12,820	4,213	4,151	234	4,456

Table 28.- Wool, hides, and skins: Production by province
and state, Pakistan, 1948

Province or state	Wool	Hides	Skins	Total, hides and skins
	Million pounds	- - - - -	1,000 pieces	- - - - -
Bahawalpur State	1,645	74	198	272
Baluchistan	2,961	24	618	642
Baluchistan States	1,151	20	540	560
Khairpur State	82	9	54	63
North-West Frontier	1,235	239	558	797
North-West Tribal Area	741	58	517	575
Sind	2,385	226	925	1,151
Punjab	<u>13,330</u>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>2,324</u>	<u>3,509</u>
Total West Pakistan	<u>23,530</u>	<u>1,835</u>	<u>5,734</u>	<u>7,569</u>
East Bengal	<u>247</u>	<u>3,314</u>	<u>1,830</u>	<u>5,144</u>
Total Pakistan	23,777	5,149	7,564	12,713

Table 29.- Wool: Pakistani exports by country of destination, 1948-52

Country	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948-52 average
	1,000 pounds					
Canada	503	573	425	*	*	300
Germany	*	*	*	*	1,226	245
Italy	*	509	586	2,246	1,268	922
Netherlands	*	*	*	*	1,184	237
United Kingdom	8,441	12,562	21,804	7,196	10,948	12,190
United States	12,694	9,149	7,258	6,105	13,761	9,793
All others	<u>3,589</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>1,712</u>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>2,029</u>
Total	25,227	23,715	31,815	18,541	29,284	25,716

Note: Year beginning July 1.

* Included in all others, if any.

Table 30.-- Hides and skins: Pakistani exports by countries of destination, 1948-52

(In thousands of pieces)

Countries of destination	1948	1949	1950	1951*		1952*		1948-52 average		
				Hides	Skins	Total	Hides		Skins	Total
Germany	199	982	969	71	741	812	56	1,056	1,112	815
India	**	**	**	640	349	989	636	474	1,110	420
Italy	2,690	1,573	2,544	177	1,854	2,031	481	2,396	2,877	2,343
Japan	0	0	185	22	60	82	191	118	309	115
Sweden	804	605	724	5	630	635	12	520	532	660
United Kingdom	330	1,134	942	145	949	1,094	273	1,274	1,547	1,009
United States	2,505	3,349	3,272	24	1,681	1,705	29	2,064	2,093	2,585
All others	<u>3,908</u>	<u>1,776</u>	<u>2,295</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>1,202</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>1,956</u>
Total	10,436	9,419	10,931	1,538	7,012	8,550	2,002	8,178	10,180	9,903

NOTE Year beginning July 1.

* Separate statistics for hides and skins not available before 1951.

** Included in all others, if any.

Table 31.- Total Pakistani foreign trade, 1948-52

(In millions of rupees)

Year*	Imports			Exports		
	Private	Government:	Total	Private	Government:	Total
	account	account		account	account	
<u>Seaborne trade</u>						
1948	1,286	98	1,384	949	9	958
1949	988	70	1,058	876	7	883
1950	1,298	170	1,468	2,051	4	2,055
1951	1,727	155	1,882	1,652	2	1,654
1952	840	394	1,234	1,314	48	1,362
<u>Landborne trade</u>						
1949	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	160	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	311
1950	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	152	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	498
1951	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	258	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	355
1952	118	0	118	147	1	148
<u>Total trade</u>						
1949	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	1,218	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	1,194
1950	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	1,620	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	2,553
1951	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	2,140	<u>n a</u>	<u>n a</u>	2,009
1952	958	394	1,352	1,461	49	1,510

* Year beginning July 1.

Note: One rupee equals 30.225 U. S. cents.

Table No. 32.- Principal Pakistani net exports of agricultural commodities for private account, 1952

Commodity	Quantity	Value
		<u>Million rupees</u>
<u>Agricultural</u>		
Cotton (1,000 bales)	1,263	691.6
Jute (million pounds)	2,052	566.4
Wool (million pounds)	29	54.9
Tea (million pounds)	23	29.0
Skins, raw (1,000 pieces)	8,178	19.8
Hides, raw (1,000 pieces)	2,002	16.8
Cottonseed cake (1,000 short tons)	54	4.5
Rice (million pounds)	181	3.7
Cottonseed (1,000 short tons)	4	0.2
Other	<u>n a</u>	<u>7.9</u>
Total all exports		<u><u>1,394.8</u></u>
Percent agricultural		1,461.0
Percent agricultural		95.5

Note: Year beginning July 1.

Table No. 33.- Principal Pakistani net imports of agricultural commodities for private account, 1952

Commodity	Seaborne trade		Landborne trade	
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
	<u>Million rupees</u>			
<u>Agricultural</u>				
Vegetable oils (1,000 short tons)	11.1	10.1	11.6	21.7
Dates (1,000 short tons)	30.2	8.6	0	8.6
Copra (1,000 short tons)	9.6	5.2	0	5.2
Tobacco (million pounds)	1.8	4.7	5.8	10.5
Milk, evaporated (million pounds)	7.7	3.5	0	3.5
Rubber (1,000 short tons)	1.0	1.9	0	1.9
Spices (million pounds)	4.2	1.7	6.4	8.1
Fruits & vegetables	<u>n a</u>	11.7	20.8	32.5
Other	<u>n a</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>n a</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total		<u>53.3</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>97.9</u>
Total imports		840.3	118.1	958.4
Percent agricultural		6.3	37.8	10.2

Note: Year beginning July 1. Agricultural imports for government account consisted of 1,008,000 short tons of wheat and an estimated 330,000 short tons of sugar.

